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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1410

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## INTERNATIONAL

### PROBLEMS OF COTTON PRODUCTION IN AFGHANISTAN

Tashkent SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 1, Jan 83 p 63

[Article by A. Gafurov: "Cotton Growing in Afghanistan"]

[Text] The signing of the Soviet-Afghan agreement in 1921 opened up a new era in the relations between the two countries. Subsequently agreements were concluded for economic and technical cooperation. This contributed to the expansion of bilateral economic ties, to increased trade volumes and to the development of cultural exchange.

The Agreement on Friendship, A Good Neighbor Policy and Cooperation which was signed in Moscow 5 December 1978 has occupied an important place in Soviet-Afghan relations. It reflected a qualitatively new level in the relations between the two countries which was arranged on the basis of close friendship and solidarity. Bonds of friendship, business and culture join Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. Our republic has a growing interest in the life of Afghanistan, 90 percent of whose population is employed in agriculture where approximately two-thirds of this country's national income is created. According to official data, 13.05 million people lead a settled life, and about 2.5 million have a nomadic or seminomadic way of life.

Because of the continuous growth of the country's population, one of the most important tasks of agriculture in Afghanistan is to expand the planted areas, particularly irrigated land.

The proportion of industrial crops in crop growing has increased recently, primarily cotton.

In the 1930's mainly Central Asiatic cotton, which has poor-quality fiber, was planted here.

In 1924 an expedition headed by academician N. I. Vavilov visited almost all of the main farming regions of Afghanistan. N. I. Vavilov devoted special attention to studying and improving the basic strain composition of this crop.

With the development of relations with the USSR, Afghanistan began to expand successfully the areas planted in cotton using highly productive strains.

Poor-quality strains were replaced with high-quality ones. Medium-fibered and thin-fibered plants, with a length of the fiber of 33 and 39 millimeters, respectively, began to appear on the fields.

There was a significant increase in cotton production at the end of the 1970's. While in 1940 Afghanistan produced 4,000 tons of it, in 1981 it produced more than 160,000 tons. At the same time changes were taking place in rural life. Thus in 1954 the private sector Shirket (Lamba) was transformed on the initiative of the government into a semi-state specialized shirket Pakhta with a volume of capital of 200 million Afghani. In order to provide material incentives for Afghan cotton growers, the government increased the procurement prices for raw cotton and conducted a number of other measures that stimulate the development of its production.

The higher prices of cotton on the world market and the increased internal demand for it contributed to expansion of the areas planted in cotton and to increased harvests of this crop. But in 1976-1977 there was a tendency toward a reduction in the production of cotton which was brought about by the shortage of irrigated land for cultivating it. After 1977-1978 which were distinguished by high yields, the harvests of cotton continued to decrease with a simultaneous reduction of the planted areas. The cotton was also crowded out by other agricultural crops.

One must say that the development of Afghan agriculture, especially irrigation farming, is impeded by the poor technical base for irrigation. The majority of irrigation structures in the country are small irrigation networks which include irrigation ditches combined with small water reservoirs. Only in recent years, with technical assistance from the Soviet Union, have irrigation systems been planned and constructed: the Dzhelalabadskaya with an area of about 25,000 hectares and the Sarde with approximately 20,000 hectares.

The construction of a water reservoir on the Dzhil'ga River was begun with domestic forces in 1961 using blueprints that were developed by Soviet specialists, and was completed in 1968. The water reservoir, with a capacity of 165 million cubic meters, has made it possible to regulate the current of the Dzhil'ga River.

The virgin land that is watered from the reservoir is to be used mainly for cotton and wheat. Irrigation is to be developed in the future in the Kokcha, Nari-Archa, Navabad, Sharvan, Shirmain, Kelif-Andakhey and Kunduz-Khanabad regions on an area of 477,000 hectares.

The basic facilities of the irrigation network are now being constructed with the participation of Soviet specialists. Ameliorative preparation of the land is being carried out, and an intrafarm irrigation network and operational services are also being created. The areas planted in cotton on experimental sections have made it possible to increase the productivity to 25-30 quintals per hectare, while the average productivity for the country does not exceed 13.5 quintals of raw cotton per hectare.

Mutually advantageous trade agreements are in effect between the USSR and Afghanistan.

In 1981 the country had more than 1,200 agricultural cooperatives which joined together almost 200,000 farms. Their capital, formed from funds contributed by members of the cooperatives, has reached more than 55 million Afghani. The process of cooperation is continuing.

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NATIONAL

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON ROLE OF RAPO COUNCILS

Moscow KHOZYAYSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 3 Feb 83)  
pp 3-6

[Article by A. Iyevlev, deputy USSR minister of agriculture: "The Rayon Component of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum noted serious shortcomings in the management of agriculture and also other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex. It was emphasized, inter alia, that the system of management that had evolved was too cumbersome and disconnected. Many farms were under the jurisdiction of oblast, republic and interrayon authorities, trusts and associations, but not of the level of the rayon where they functioned. Enterprises and organizations of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex serving agriculture were insufficiently connected organizationally and economically with the farms.

For this reason they May Plenum deemed it necessary to implement measures to further improve the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree "An Improvement in the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex," which was approved by the May Plenum. It provides for the application of economic methods of management in all sectors and spheres of the agrarian-industrial complex, the creation of conditions for the profitable operation of the enterprises and organizations of the agrarian-industrial complex, the increased economic independence and initiative of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes as the principal components of socialist agriculture and a strengthening of their economy. It was planned to create rayon agrarian-industrial associations[RAPO] to coordinate the activity of the enterprises and organizations of sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex locally. A USSR Council of Ministers decree of 25 November 1982 ratified the Model Regulations Governing the RAPO.

According to the Model Regulations, the main concern of the RAPO is the creation of the most favorable conditions for the efficient operation of the

kolkhozes and sovkhozes--the principal producers of agricultural products. For this the RAPO council--the highest management body--mobilizes the efforts of all enterprises and organizations for the achievement of high end results of agricultural production.

The Model Regulations endow the association council with broad powers in the sphere of planning, material-technical supply, capital construction, the allocation of capital and credit, the sale of agricultural products, the specialization and concentration of production and so forth. Realizing its rights, the council is capable of successfully exercising managerial (organizational and control) functions.

Thus the RAPO council develops and confirms for all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes under the jurisdiction of the rayon agriculture administrations all the plan indicators with respect to the established product list (apart from the procurement plans, which it develops and submits for approval by the rayon soviet). The volume indicators of the plans of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya enterprises compiled on the basis of kolkhoz and sovkhoz applications are also confirmed by the RAPO council. With respect to all the other enterprises and organizations the council examines the plans and presents its findings in respect of them and, where necessary, submits proposals to the appropriate authority concerning their specification or alteration.

In addition, the council may reallocate among the enterprises and organizations (with their consent) 10-15 percent of material-technical resources and also organize the development of comprehensive goal-oriented programs and concentrate capital and resources for their fulfillment.

The Model Regulations also increase the material interest of the workers of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the RAPO. The Regulations endow the council with the right to examine and recommend to the said enterprises and organizations the introduction of progressive forms of the organization and remuneration of labor. The council has the right to confirm on the basis of the Model Regulations the terms of the payment of bonuses to leading workers and specialists of the sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, irrespective of their departmental jurisdiction. The remuneration of these workers is made dependent on the volume of agricultural production. Bonuses for the year's results are paid to them for an increase in agricultural production and an increase in profit on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes being served compared with the level achieved in the preceding 5 years. They are paid bonuses in the course of the year for the fulfillment of contractual obligations and the rational use of material resources. These material incentives are a very important resource in the hands of the RAPO council for improving the activity of the enterprises and organizations serving agriculture.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are the principal components of our country's socialist agriculture. The Model Regulations enshrine their priority, and the task of the RAPO is to ensure such priority in practice. And it is entirely not fortuitous that the Model Regulations contain the demand that kolkhoz



chairmen and sovkhos directors constitute the majority in the council. They must be given the first say in the council. The council's decision in this case will proceed from the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and, consequently, from national interests.

As the Model Regulations say, the rayon agriculture administration becomes the RAPO council staff. Its role now increases considerably. On the one hand it will remain the sectorial management authority with an increased workload: a large number of sovkhoses will be transferred to its jurisdiction inasmuch as many trusts which previously led these farms will be abolished. For example, as a result of the streamlining of management more than 3,000 sovkhoses which were previously under the jurisdiction of trusts have been transferred to the jurisdiction of rayon agriculture administrations in the RSFSR alone. On the other hand, the rayon agriculture administration as the staff of the agrarian-industrial association will perform intersectorial functions. After all, the departmental allegiance of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the RAPO is preserved. And at the same time their activity needs to be coordinated.

Thus the rayon agriculture administration acquired new tasks. Naturally, this required changes in the structure of the management staff. Without diminishing the role of the engineering (field-management and zootechnical) service, it was recommended that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture strengthen the economic service within the rayon administration and unfailingly have within the administration specialists in intersectorial relations and economists-financial experts. Experience also suggests that a group of specialists for questions of the procurement, processing and sale of agricultural products is necessary. In the old composition of the rayon administrations the service for the organization and remuneration of labor and accounting and accountability was inadequate. A control-auditing service was lacking in practice. All this brought about the appropriate changes in the structure of the rayon administrations.

I would like to emphasize that in exercising its functions with respect to the management of agricultural production the rayon agriculture administration should not at the same time command the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and look after them and decide questions for their leaders and specialists. Their task is to develop the creative assertiveness and economic independence of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and develop proposals with regard for the interests of the farms and the other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the RAPO.

The question may arise in some people: with the formation and functioning of the RAPO will there not be a winding down of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production based on interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration inasmuch as certain sectorial managerial components--associations and trusts--will be abolished? There can be only one answer: no. With the creation of the RAPO a broader opportunity has emerged for the prompt solution of many questions of the further development of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production. Work on the centralization of the fattening of livestock and hogs, the rearing of heifers and the production of formula food will be performed more actively. The association council has been



given the rights to centralize individual functions and entrust their performance to certain farms (irrespective of departmental allegiance) or to create interfarm subdivisions for this purpose. Incidentally, we would note that such enterprises are being created on the basis of modern techniques of production and the organization of labor.

The association council has the right to promptly decide also questions of economic mutual relations between the interfarm formations and the farms participating in cooperation. For example, the association council is empowered in such cases to establish the accounting prices for the livestock, fodder, materials and other resources which the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association supply to one another. What is valuable about this? Previously, before the creation of the RAPO, the accounting prices for, say, livestock were in a number of cases established by the ministries of agriculture for the oblast, kray and autonomous republic as a whole, without differentiation by rayon, and frequently failed to take account of specific production conditions. This held back the development of specialization and cooperation. Now the association council will determine prices locally with regard for the technological and economic level that has been reached on the cooperating farms. This will create the conditions for the leveling of the economy of the farms participating in the cooperation and for the fullest use of local material resources.

It is important now that the agrarian-industrial association councils and their staffs--the rayon administrations--adopt a more attentive approach to problems of specialization and cooperation and decide these questions in an economically substantiated manner.

The proposals concerning the specialization and concentration of production on the basis of some farm or on the basis of an interfarm enterprise must be carefully analyzed and extensively discussed by the practical workers, and it is obligatory that they undergo the expert appraisal of the leading specialists and scientists. In other words, it is necessary to measure off once again and only then make a decision. It is necessary to know well here what economic result will be obtained from this measure, to what extent production will increase, how product quality will improve, what the reduction in outlays per unit product will be and how the sector's profitability will increase.

The list of duties of the RAPO also includes the implementation of measures for the further development of the private subsidiary plots of the citizens and rural subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations as an integral part of the country's food complex. There is no doubt that in realization of the Food Program the main role is assigned the social production of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations. At the same time great significance in providing the population with products is attached to the production of agricultural products on the population's plots. The private subsidiary plot is a considerable agrarian shop of the country for it produces more than one-fourth of the gross agricultural product and, in particular, approximately one-third of the milk, meat, eggs and vegetables and a considerable quantity of the potatoes, fruit, grapes and other products. For this reason the party and government have adopted a number of measures in

recent years to increase production on the private subsidiary plots. Demands for the utmost assistance to the development of the citizens' and enterprises' subsidiary farms are also reflected in the Model Regulations. The RAPO has broad opportunities for their fulfillment. Use may be made here of the cooperative organization also. On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses (where there are more favorable conditions) it is possible to rapidly increase the reproduction of the young stock and its sale to the public.

The RAPO councils must play a big part in the selection, education and training of personnel at all levels. Big production-economic potential has now been created in the countryside which is making fundamental changes to production conditions. The introduction of new technology and industrial techniques, the extensive use of mineral fertilizer and plant-protection agents, the development of reclamation, the growth of capital investments and supplies of material-technical resources and the intensification of production in every possible way are changing fundamentally the demands made of the personnel. Experience and practice confirm that good results are achieved only by highly skilled workers--specialists and leaders. Let's face it, unfortunately, many of them remain tied up in business routine, avail themselves of the old store of knowledge, do not see the changes which are occurring around them and have not altered the style and methods of work for years.

The RAPO councils are also called on to assist the personnel perform its assigned work in skilled manner. For this it is necessary to organize its studies. Independent training should be the main form of these. It is the council's task to organize consultations with scientists and highly skilled specialists for different categories of workers, provide them with the necessary aids and literature and notify them in good time of progressive innovations.

And one further task of the RAPO councils in the personnel sphere. It is necessary to develop in people a creative attitude toward the entrusted work, encourage in every possible way those who are constantly introducing what is new and progressive and on this basis strive for high production indicators.

The achievement of high indicators--an increase in agricultural production, its increased quality and the unconditional fulfillment of the state plans by all enterprises of the agrarian-industrial complex--is inconceivable without the precise fulfillment of agricultural legislation.

It is no secret that the violation of individual rules regulating purchases of agricultural products or, say, the supply of equipment to the countryside has damaged this contract partner or the other, which, naturally, has been reflected in his production successes. For this reason ensuring observance of socialist legality in business relations and the implementation of measures for an improvement in legal work at the enterprises and in the organizations incorporated in the association are indicated in the Model Regulations as important tasks of the RAPO.

Furthermore, the RAPO must undertake the organization of the conclusion of forward contracts for agricultural products and also other business agreements

and display concern for their increased role and significance as the legal means of support for the plans of state purchases and other plan quotas.

In this connection an important question arises connected with the organization of legal service of the RAPO and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

For improving legal services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses it is deemed expedient to create within the rayon agriculture administration--the staff of the RAPO--a permanent legal service, which will assist the leadership and the specialists in performing all legal work in the rayon agriculture administration and the RAPO council. In particular, attorneys will participate in the formulation of legislative documents prepared by the association staff, including those on an improvement in the kolkhozes' and sovkhoses' mutual relations with the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the RAPO.

The rayon agriculture administration legal service is also entrusted with the organization of legal services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and direct legal assistance for them, procedural leadership of the work of the attorneys of the rayon's farms, the selection of legal personnel and its improvement. The positions of senior legal adviser and legal adviser (given the presence of four workers, a legal department may be created)\* are envisaged in the rayon agriculture administration staff for this.

As far as legal services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are concerned, we are setting the task of each farm having its own permanent attorney. Such a permanent legal service is being created in accordance with the staff rules in effect. The position of senior legal adviser is introduced to the staffs of a sovkhos with a plan for the sale of products of agriculture, subsidiary enterprises and crafts of over R2.5 million.

With a smaller sales plan the sovkhos leader may introduce the position of ordinary legal adviser by way of reallocating offices among the services within the limits of the total numbers of engineering-technical personnel and employees planned in accordance with the staff norms. Similarly the positions of senior legal adviser or legal adviser are introduced to kolkhoz staffs on the basis of approximate staff norms of leading workers, specialists and maintenance personnel of the kolkhoz approved by decrees of the republic kolkhoz councils.

In view of the shortage of legal personnel in the countryside the bulk of kolkhozes and sovkhoses does not yet have its own permanent attorney. On such farms legal services may be organized by the forces of a single kolkhoz-sovkhos attorney for 2, 3 or 4 farms. This form of service is also provided for by sovkhos staff norms and the Instructions Governing the Procedure of Legal Services of 3 January 1983 (clause 2). Several farms are on their own initiative, on a voluntary basis, coming to an arrangement among themselves on the organization of their legal services by a single legal adviser whose position

\* See USSR Ministry of Agriculture orders "The Salaries of Leading Workers and Specialists of the Ministries of Agriculture of the Autonomous Republics and Kray, Oblast and Rayon Agriculture Administrations Performing the Functions of Staff of the Agrarian-Industrial Association Councils" of 17 December 1982 and "Rules of the Strength and Approximate Structure of the Rayon Agriculture Administration Staff" of 31 December 1982.

is being introduced to the staff of one of the farms being served (the head farm) and is within the limits of these farms' permanent strength. The head farm pays the legal adviser a salary at the level of the salary of the corresponding farm worker. The other farms served by the legal adviser transfer to the head farm the appropriate share to cover expenditure on keeping this legal adviser. The board of the kolkhoz and director of the sovkhoz on whose staff the legal adviser is listed exercise organizational leadership and supervision of his work.

Each kolkhoz and sovkhoz has a large volume of legal work, but it is being performed unsatisfactorily on many farms. Therefore in instances where the farm lacks a permanent legal adviser and does not have an opportunity to conclude an agreement on legal services by a kolkhoz-sovkhoz attorney, the leader of the kolkhoz or sovkhoz must organize legal work on the farm by way of entrusting these duties to the chief accountant (clause 10 "e" of the Regulations Governing Chief Accountants), chief economist or other worker of the farm.\*

The role of the legal service in the countryside is now growing. Great significance is now attached to the strengthening of state and labor discipline, performance of contractual commitments, financially autonomous relations, profitable production, the prevention of losses and the guaranteed preservation of agricultural products at all stages--its production, procurement, storage, shipment, processing and sale. And efficient use must undoubtedly be made of legal resources here.

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\* From the editors: the farms may also conclude agreements with legal advice bureaus on lawyers' legal services.



'PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE' ACTUALLY 'HOOLIGANS', PAPER CLAIMS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 Mar 83 p 3

[V. Leonov article: "Do the 'Prisoners of Conscience' Have a Conscience?"]

[Text] Like an octopus, anticommunism is endeavoring to dig its tentacles in everywhere, adapting to the situation. Religious camouflage is particularly convenient for it. Taking advantage of it, Western propaganda is spreading the most improbable myths, particularly about the fact that believers in the USSR allegedly lack all rights and are in the position of "second-class" citizens and that they are persecuted for their beliefs and imprisoned. Antisocial, criminally punishable acts are lauded to the skies and portrayed virtually as a human tragedy. There is a detailed description here of the piety of the criminal and not a word about the crime he has committed.

Religious extremists who do not accept our way of life figure particularly often in the role of "suffering angels". These are the leaders of the splittist Baptists or so-called "initiators" who have broken away from the Evangelical Christian-Baptist communities on the grounds of a ferocious dislike of Soviet legislation governing worship. These groups are unwilling to register. They are led by an illegal center which publishes the underground journals VESTNIK ISTINY and BRATSKIY LISTOK. A large part of their "spiritual food" comes from abroad.

The activity of these groups is religious in form. But its entire content is aimed against socialist society, to the detriment of the congregation even. The leaders of the splittists assume that renouncing registration relieves them of obligations before the law and affords the possibility of unchecked activity. They hold meetings of their supporters on the beaches and in places of mass recreation (tourist buses are ordered for such trips), organize children's religious instruction and incite believers to the deliberate violation of generally accepted standards of behavior.

Slander of the policy of the state and justice and the demonstrative violation of the regulations governing worship--all this could not have failed to have attracted to them the close attention of the West's special services. The splittists send the material of their publications abroad by illegal channels. They have become the main suppliers of the anti-Soviet forgeries concerning "persecutions for the faith". This is how the sham "prisoners of conscience" are born.

Aleksey Pilipenko, presbyter of the Vileyka group of initiator-Baptists, doubling up as senior presbyter of Minsk Oblast (secularly--carpenter of the Vileyskiy Rayon Construction Administration-5), also lists himself in this assembly. For what has this "religious shepherd" languished in a prison cell?

In 1963 the court sentenced him to 3 years' imprisonment for offenses against the person and rights of citizens and in 1974 to 5 years imprisonment in a strict-conditions camp for spreading knowingly false inventions discrediting the Soviet state and social system and offenses against the person and rights of citizens in the guise of performing religious ceremonies.

As you can see, he was sentenced not for his faith but for crimes envisaged by the Criminal Code.

For a long time Pilipenko endeavored to create from his convictions a halo of sanctity. But he sculpted it himself. This is what happened. While bearing his "heavy cross of banishment" in the strict-conditions camp Pilipenko began to keep a close watch on the prisoner Petr Gushcha. True, he was in no way related to the faith, however, he did have a rare bouquet of convictions: theft of personal property, robbery with violence, theft, involvement of a minor in criminal activity, receiving and illegal possession of weapons.

A perfectly suitable candidate for assistant and successor, Pilipenko decided. The fact that he was a nonbeliever was no trouble. After all, he himself had the right to hear confession, baptize and ordain in his brotherhood. Gushcha listened to the stories of the presbyter, who painted scenes from the Bible as an uncommon master of the conversational genre. The daily conversations in the cell produced results. The angelically meek pupil displayed an envious diligence in comprehending God's word.

The first to have served his sentence was Pilipenko. Then came Gushcha's turn. When the candidate for the brotherhood had done his time, his spiritual father was already waiting for him at the prison gate. Before renouncing the "sinful world," Gushcha resolved to go back home--to Svetlogorsk--to stroll about, sport around a little and live off his invalid mother for a time. When the mother was convinced that the 27-year-old idler was not even contemplating work, she told her son all that she thought of him. Offended, he set off for Vileyka, where the presbyter, in the presence of the entire brotherhood, baptized him and accepted him into the illegal group. As a blind, the new fledged brother Petr was found a job as a bricklayer in Repair and Construction Administration-5, where Pilipenko also worked. Gushcha's references, which were written by the leaders of the repair and construction administration, said: "Worked a short time. Did not display diligence toward the job and was absent. Did not fulfill the production quotas, did not participate in social life." Continuous negatives, but what about the positives? In what did the former convict display zeal? In the unquestioning fulfillment of all the presbyter's assignments. This assiduity induced in the "shepherd" the idea of preparing to adopt Gushcha, and the succession was to be consolidated by the presbyter's daughter's marriage to "brother" Petr.



Gushcha made the acquaintance of the presbyters of all the Baptist splittist groups operating in Minsk Oblast. He received from them illegal literature containing appeals to believers that they not perform their civic duties and refrain from participating in social life. Here is an extract from VESTNIK SPASENIYA. Recounting the persecution of believers which allegedly exists in our country, the journal writes: "We also, dear friends, as Christ's messengers in our day, find ourselves among wolves and suffer persecution and sorrow." There are also verses here calling for the renunciation of social life:

Do not love the world  
Or aught that is in it.  
Walk on by  
For about four miles

Other editions of BRATSKIY LISTOK and VESTNIK SPASENIYA and brochures, books and pamphlets published illegally contain attacks on Soviet reality and slanderous assaults on freedom of conscience and kindle religious fanaticism. In order to conceal the origin of the printed poison and in order that a stranger's eye not see the foreign stamp the covers are torn off and replaced by home-made ones. Gushcha drove all this literature from one group to another and met with their emissaries in Minsk, Borisov and Berezino.

Pilipenko was unable to rejoice in the successes of his "brother in Christ"--his assistant and future successor and son in law.

The thunder burst unexpectedly. The city police department had received reports that at night someone was lying in wait for women in solitary areas, robbing them and then raping them. The handwriting was one and the same: the victim was seized by the neck from behind and strangled as long as she resisted.

The bandit was arrested at the scene of the crime. All the victims identified him, and denial was pointless.

In the dock was none other than the "messenger of Christ" Petr Gushcha, and the presbyter Pilipenko, however he twisted and turned, had to give evidence.

The believers saw at this trial the true appearance of those who ran the affairs of the illegal Baptist group.

The rabble which had speculated on the feelings of confused people was fully exposed. The mask of piety concealed the visage of recidivists.

Many of those who had blindly trusted them realized at what the illegal and antisocial activity of the extremists was aimed.

Criminals will not be saved by any camouflage, however they garb themselves. And the foreign radio voices will now also perhaps wish to take under their protection the disgraced "messengers of Christ". Gushcha was put where he should be. Pilipenko is still among the religious shepherds, but the sect has thinned markedly. Many people have opened their eyes to the leaders' true aims. And those who are still unseeing will sooner or later move toward the light.

8850

CSO: 1800/1022

## NATIONAL

### WEAKNESSES IN JOURNALS' LITERARY CRITICISM DISCUSSED

#### Deficiencies in Book Reviewing

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 5,2 Feb 83 p 4

[Article, published under the heading "Experience, Problems, Prospects -- Criticism, Critics," by M. Davydova: "Review -- Grades of A and D?"]

[Text] Great quantities of new imaginative literature are constantly being added to the "sea of books." And it is no easy task to learn to gain one's bearings in this sea. Criticism is called upon to assist the reader in this area, including such an important form as the book review. Unfortunately, however, the fate of this minor genre still arouses alarm. This has been discussed time and again in the literary press, in particular on the pages of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

The reviewers "plod along" behind the writers, "displaying no creative independence." "And yet this 'minor form' of criticism should lead along not only the reader but writers as well," writes N. Khudayberganov (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 10, 1982). A. Al'ke complains about the great abundance of book reviews which are produced, one might say, by some "averaged, generalized critic, who lacks independence in appraisals, originality of view, and sharpness of criteria" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 37, 1982). "Unfortunately the majority of reviews are prepared according to the following artless recipe: a number of citations are selected..., they are linked routine complements, and in conclusion passing mention is made of 'shortcomings' and 'deficiencies'.... The same banal, gratuitous phrases wander from one review to the next. The reader gives them a passing glance and immediately forgets them...." (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 29, 1982).

In the decade which has passed since issuing of the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Literary-Art Criticism," considerable success has been achieved in this area. This is undeniable. There is still a lack of clarity, however, in the area of reviewing. "...In this country there is still essentially a lack of normal reviewing of works of prose, poetry, and dramaturgy...", writes S. Baruzdin in response to a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA questionnaire. "Many works are ignored -- both talented and average, as well as definitely weak offerings.... The danger of such a situation is twofold. First of all, criticism fails to influence the current literary process taking place in this country. Secondly, criticism has no influence whatsoever on the reader, who must swim alone in the vast sea of books."

Everybody is sounding the alarm, including the critics. How does one find that "thread of Ariadne" which will lead our criticism from the tangled labyrinth into the wide-open spaces of genuine contact with the reader, frank and firm argumentation and profoundly substantiated syntheses? A serious discussion of the genre problems of criticism is also needed in this regard as well.

Constituting an integral part of literature, criticism also possesses a genre diversity: these are book reviews, problem-analytical articles, dialogues, and literary portraits.... But criticism at the same time is a division of the SCIENCE [in boldface] of literature. Science should be grounded on facts. It is here that the "minor form of criticism" advances to the forefront. The aggregate of reviews of specific works constitutes, as it were, that foundation on which the edifice of synthesizing criticism is erected.

We must share N. Khudayberganov's alarm: some "professional critics have begun considering writing reviews to be a secondary matter." One of these (G. Mitin) frankly stated that reviewing has outlived its usefulness, that it "is ceasing to be a vessel of truth and is turning into a mask of perilliterary interests. On the other hand, the prestige of problem criticism... has appreciably increased" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 10, 1982). The following question involuntarily arises: on the basis of what factual material do critics raise their serious problems? Their conclusions cannot be grounded on erroneous premises. Just consider after this that reviewing is a secondary matter!

To assist the reader in finding in the stream of new titles those which suit his interests and inclinations, to become "sailing directions in the sea of books," to anticipate the reading of a work -- is this not the task primarily of the many brief reviews which appear in our newspapers and journals? It is therefore most important to give a general idea about a book, to show "what new and interesting things the writer has seen in life, by what means he has portrayed the event which is the subject of his artistic analysis, and how he has enriched our concepts about the world...." (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 10, 1982).

Unfortunately the quality of reviews being published leaves much to be desired. In most instances they are a detailed and not particularly intelligent retelling of the plot, capable of extinguishing any interest in the work. "Annotation in place of review," as A. Al'ke caustically put it about a "critical" product of this type.

A different extreme is a primary analysis of language and stylistic structure, which screens the work's problem essence from the reader and criticism. A great many reviews contain no information on the place and time as well as the social environment in which the events depicted in a reviewed book are taking place.

Many reviewers are guilty of excessive subjectivism, of appraisals "from themselves," which are practically unsupported by the material contained in the work (reviews by T. Shtan'ko of a volume of verse by N. Snegovaya entitled "Kochuyushcheye solntse" [Roaming Sun] and by I. Novitskaya of a book by E. Babayev, "Sled strely" [Arrow's Track] -- LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA, No 10, 1982).

Also enormous is the stream of laudatory reviews which are unsupported by substantial evidence. A. Al'ke, analyzing the situation in Latvian criticism, comments that "today... just as in school, it is reprehensible to give a grade of D. I have examined book reviews over a year's time in Latvian journals -- the majority are given a grade of A.... And this situation is by no means 'specific to Latvia.' 'A praising review right from the outset' is a characteristic feature of the reviews contained in some Moscow and republic journals and newspapers (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 10, 1982).

What is the reason for this? Is it merely that the majority of contemporary critics working in this minor genre have forgotten the traditions of Belinskiy, Dobrolyubov, and Lunacharskiy? Or, as G. Mitin believes, the main culprit behind the decline of the review genre is its small volume: "After all, no problem can be 'fit' onto 'two typed pages' -- is a large area needed here?" Or perhaps the evil is rooted in the fact that "casual individuals having only an indirect relation to literature frequently write book reviews? (N. Khudayberganov)? I. Kozlov calls upon venerable critics not to shun small reviews and calls upon young critics to be objective in selecting works to review.

All this is correct! But I should like to state that one of the reasons for such frequent errors is also an inadequate understanding of the tasks of the concise review genre. No matter how much we try to make the reviewers understand, the situation will not change appreciably until we realize that reviews themselves differ in types and tasks.

For the sake of truth, let us refer to the Concise Literary Encyclopedia. And we shall finally be rewarded with some clarification of the tangled situation:

One can arbitrarily designate in contemporary criticism certain basic types of reviews: 1) a small critical or sociopolitical commentary article, in which the work being reviewed sometimes becomes occasion for discussion of a significant literary or social issue; it is often of a polemical nature; 2) an expanded annotation ("briefly about books") -- reveals the content of a work, frequently expressing an evaluation by the very selection of material; 3) an essay, a reflection colored with lyricism, winnowed by a reading of the book; rather a "self-expression" of the "essayist" than an interpretation of the material; 4) author's review -- the author presents his own view on his work or polemizes with its interpretation by the critics.

I must apologize for such truisms, but is not the reason why the "projectiles" fired from the guns of "critical artillery" so frequently miss the target that they are simply shooting at sparrows with cannons? What does this mean? It means first and foremost that reviews differ. And one must keep this clearly in mind. One should not, for example, impose excessive demands on authors of brief bibliographic-recommendation reviews, demands which are virtually incompatible with their genre tasks.



Speaking of authors of brief reviews, would it not be advisable to assist critics by enlisting professional bibliographers to this task? These are specialists in the field of imaginative literature, whose work opens up for the reader the opportunity at least cursorily to survey the ocean of new books, such as in the bibliographic recommendation annuals of LITERATURA I ISKUSTVO.

The above by no means signifies that there are no reviews the authors of which do not clearly understand the limits and requirements of the genre -- it is for this reason that they are successful. Vyach. Kondrat'yev, for example, in a review of a book by B. Zolotarev entitled "Nam pozvonyat...." [They Will Phone Us....] (LITERATURNOMYE OBOZRENIYE, No 3, 1982), mentions the TV film "Day Train," based on a novella by this author, a film which has long been a favorite with TV viewers. A new book by such a successful prose writer will naturally be of interest to the reader. A similar technique is employed by N. Rudnev in his review of a book by S. Tsyrendorzhiev entitled "Ustremennost'" [Focus of Effort] (LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA, No 14, 1982). There is another example of felicitous innovation by a reviewer -- St. Lesnevskiy's review of a volume of verse by Vladimir Sokolov entitled "Syuzhet" [Topic] (LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA, No 36, 1982).

I believe that reviews by A. Kondratovich of the selected works of Vasiliy Subbotin and by V. Turbin of a volume of novellas by Kazakh writer Oralkhan Bokeyev entitled "Poyushchiye barkhany" [Singing Dunes], published in NOVYY MIR, meet the tasks of the brief review genre.

Brief reviews make sense only as an aggregate, when they reflect, "sift through" the stream of literature. This makes it possible "to ensure... that in the great sea of books editors do not note just the books of a narrow group of authors... but rather those of many different authors" (I. Kozlov). Is this not the key to solving what has for quite some time been a nagging problem: the lack of a response in the press to the majority of new literature published? Critics have repeatedly made what in my opinion is a constructive suggestion to distribute "spheres of influence" among periodicals in the area of current book reviews. Indeed, why not "assign" to each literary journal, based on its area of specialization and specific features, certain publishing houses, new titles from which would be promptly reviewed? Such planning of critical reviews would eliminate the possibility of appearance of several reviews of the annotation type on one and the same new book. There were two, for example, on Yu. Slepukhin's novel "Kimmeriyskoye leto" [Kimmerian Summer] (NEVA, No 4, 1979; ZVEZDA, No 6, 1979) and three for B. Nikol'skiy's volume of novellas "Raport" [Report] (NEVA, No 6, 1979; ZVEZDA, No 9, 1979; OKTYABR', No 12, 1979).

The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Productive Links Between Literary Artistic Journals and the Practical Business of Building Communism" calls for further enrichment of literature and art with relevant experiential content, which is contained by a great many works which are ignored by the critics and therefore as a rule do not come to the notice of the reader. Well organized reviewing in periodicals will become a unique "historical-geographic map" of the literary world.

In addition, in my opinion only on this basis can genuine contact be accomplished between criticism and the reader. In selecting a work for problem discussion, the critic will no longer be guided solely by his own considerations and surmises. He will inevitably be influenced by independent reader choice, which will become possible due to objective reflection of the literary process in brief reviews.

#### Journal Literary Criticism Shortcomings

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Yuriy Surovtsev, secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers: "Life Dictates: Notes About Journal Criticism"]

[Text] ...there is a term (and of course correspondingly a phenomenon, an aspect of real life) called social atmosphere. It is difficult to define it in a formulation, but one cannot help but feel it.... And there are words which frequently become slogans, appeals, demands of the day, which concentrate in themselves ideological-moral currents of societal affairs and electrify the entire "air" of societal life.

Today these word-appeals, word-demands are as follows: organization, business-like efficiency, integrity, initiative, and effectiveness.... And they include -- also as a demand extending to every domain of labor -- activation.

What does it mean for the Union of Writers, for our literary-artistic journals, and especially for our criticism -- this truly delicate "nervous system" which orients literature? The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Productive Ties Between Literary-Artistic Journals and the Practical Business of Building Communism" appeals for even "more active support of artistic quest in the domain of socially significant problem topics, affirmation of life goals which are worthy of Soviet man, and consistent debunking of apolitical attitudes and a psychology of crass materialism."

Many valuable scholarly works have been published in this country in recent years on contemporary artistic culture, group-authorship and individual-author studies dealing with current creative problems and popular writers. But the soul of criticism is manifested more visibly and "reactively" in the form of journal and newspaper articles; precisely in these articles can be heard the voice of criticism acting as the herald of the interests of society in the world of art and at the same time herald of the interests of art among the public, in the world of public awareness.

Unfortunately, in some journals the "critic shop" simply operates too little. In a year's (last year) issues of YUNOST', a magazine which reaches millions of young readers, we counted not more than 10 reviews of newly-published poetry and prose.... Out of about 20 articles for 1982 in NASH SOVREMENNİK, practically three fourths of these dealt with birthdays and "portraits" of past and present writers.



Incidentally, there is a very widely occurring, not entirely harmless genre tilt, whereby "birthday-portrait-monographic" articles crowd out problem, survey articles analyzing the current literary process. In the leading Belorussian journal, POLYMYA, the ratio of these "genres" for last year shows a sixfold preponderance of the former over the latter. The bitter sigh uttered by the author of one of the rare reviews contained in POLYMYA is entirely warranted: "...A synthesizing, problem article today is in particularly short supply, as they say." Judging by two other magazines published in this republic -- MOLODOST' and NEMAN -- the review of a new literary work also threatens to become a short-supply item. I have no intention of picking on Belorussian critics and literary specialists: in recent years a great many interesting -- and problem-addressing! -- books by these people have come out in this republic. There is also a paradox taking place: stepped-up activity of literary-critical thought alongside a decline in the organizational activeness of journal editors.

For some reason critics and authors writing for the journals very often prove to be "lazy and incurious" as regards seeking out for analysis new books by new authors who deserve a warm word of support or, on the contrary, weak works which do detriment to the reader's taste and therefore should be sharply rejected by the critics. Is not the sluggishness of certain editorial staffs at fault here?

There is still too high a percentage of articles and reviews written in an unwarrantedly laudatory tone, as if the "customer" of critical reviews is not the editors of the journal, which is called upon to express and shape public opinion, but rather the writer in question, for whom the critic and reviewer acts as an obliging servant.

I don't want to make too big a deal out of it: they endeavor to and have the ability to discuss literature, writers, their creative quests, successes and failures in an easily understood, tranquil yet demanding, and comradely tone in NOVYY MIR, URAL, POD'YEM, in the Lithuanian PYARGALE, and in the Tajik SADOI SHARK. Recently the secretariat of the board of the USSR Union of Writers discussed the performance of the journal SEVER: here too they noted a conscientious desire on the part of the editors to resist the blandishments of a complimentary style.

For a critic to be demanding by no means signifies being a grumbler, being dissatisfied with absolutely everything. A critic should have the ability to become delighted as well; he is entitled to transmit this delight, if he is so inclined, in an emotionally elevated tone, by words of unconcealed and genuine joy if... if delight and joy are evoked by genuine value, by a genuine artistic discovery in literature. But a certain writer for the journal RADUGA should give a great deal of thought, for example, before writing the following: "I read his books, published one after the other, and the thought comes that the artist's words are sensitive fingers of the soul, probing, at first without seeing, each and every little fold of being, perceiving more and more with each touch, brimming with golden grains of goodness and wisdom.... But how wonderful it is when the poet possesses a mastery of all (you are serious -- all! -- Yu. S.) techniques of psychological writing and at the same time preserves

in a magic crystal of the soul the entire harmony of life, its sunny hues, its pure and fresh air." Comical praise, especially if one considers that it is written about a member of that journal's editorial staff!

What a strange and, quite frankly, ignoble custom: to write (and I don't remember anything "negative") about the members of one's own editorial board! One venerable writer, when I mentioned my perplexity to him -- how could he consent to lavish words of praise about himself in his "own" journal, replied in a disarmingly straightforward manner: "But I am a volunteer member of the editorial staff.... Should I have any say about it?"

This is beyond a paradox, rather resembling an anecdote. But it actually happened. A little incident from literary life....

And one of the vital tasks of literary criticism is energetically to step up the campaign on the pages of periodicals for honest literary practices, for objectivity, for a high degree of demandingness on every author -- independent of his "rank," for worth of the critical word.

Literary criticism and its present concerns can and should be discussed at various "levels," including mandatorily at the methodological level. Theory of ideological-aesthetic analysis of artistic works and the literary-artistic process is forged out not only at academic institutes and in specialized publications. All this is also within the competence of journal criticism. Yes, it has done a great deal for study of artistic experience "in the domain of socially significant problem topics." Such magazines as DRUZHBA NARODOV, ZNAMYA, VITCHIZNA, ZHOVTEN', SHARK YULDUZI, KAROGS, LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN, SEVER, DAL'NIY VOSTOK and others have made a contribution toward research on the problems of the international unity of the brother literatures, development of national traditions in conditions of mature socialism, and their creative mutual enrichment today.

The moral aspects of the so-called "production theme," the social and ethical dynamics of so-called "village prose" have been discussed a great deal in the criticism. Criticism continues to analyze style and genre search in our multinational literature and to debate about them; a great deal is written about the contemporaneity of the lessons of history -- we are living in years of high and truly ubiquitous interest in the artistically recreated past....

The reader has undoubtedly noted that this list does not contain the problem of the positive hero. This is for a reason. Our journal criticism cannot boast that its treatment of this problem has significantly affected literature and literary practices. It is not that nothing is written about heroes of the time -- "basic orientation" articles and articles of a survey and discussion nature have been published and are being published (for example, in the journals OKTYABR', MOSKVA, NEVA, SIBIRSKIYE OGNI, URAL, and in the Kazakhstan PROSTOR), which have contained a great many interesting and unquestionably valid statements, in which the collective efforts of critics have, one might say, sketched a "portrait" of the positive hero of the present day. One cannot be very pleased, however, with the intonation of appeal and declaration predominant in the majority of articles of this type, an endeavor to propose

tablets inscribed with the "moral code" of the vanguard contemporary. You read the "moralist" critics and agree with them, with their lists of properties and qualities which are essential, desirable, inherent in the positive hero. But you sense an insufficiency, first of all, in these critics' supporting literary material (as a rule this foundation is a bit narrow) and, secondly, they construct rather weak links between moralistic, purely "spiritual" approaches to the person of the hero and the social processes which are presently taking place in society and within our people. The party's great experience and its conclusions on the paths of movement by our society toward classlessness, and on the leadership role of the worker class "of the era of the scientific and technological revolution in developed socialism" in the destiny of nations and peoples have not yet been made a methodological reference point in this topic of critical reflections. And yet, as we know, the CPSU Central Committee decree links the problem of "the positive hero who is close to them in spirit and time" with the scale and soil of the people's destiny and with the idea of the necessity of becoming an artistic discovery for people, our contemporaries.

One must address again and again the need to raise the social culture of the thinking of criticism, to hone Marxist-Leninist methodology of analysis, which organically unites a rigorous class character of appraisals of all phenomena of ideological culture -- of both past and present, party fervor, and a deep understanding of artistic specificity.

Unfortunately there still appear in literary journals demonstrations of beyond-class character, provocative in their frankness, on the part of a given critic, who has slipped on an abstract "national idea." The most recent "manifesto" of this kind was an article by M. Lobanov entitled "Liberation," appearing in the magazine VOLGA, an article which was justifiably criticized in the literary press for its antihistorical character and nihilism in regard to the socioartistic experience of our literature, for its glaringly unfair appraisals of many works, and for its denial of the indoctrinational role of the artistic word, spiritualized by service to the new in life. Manifestations of an extra-social approach, which ignores the Leninist idea of "two cultures," is also present in an article by V. Bondarenko entitled "innermost Word of the North" (SEVER, No 11, 1982), and in the unique and excessively theoretical essay by M. Epikayn entitled "Game of Life and Art" (SOVREMENNAYA DRAMATURGIYA, No 2, 1982) where, as they say, "horses and people were mixed up in a heap," as well as modernists and socialist realists, and everything -- in an entirely peaceful, illusory, "play," but not real coexistence.

Social culture of thinking is not at all required by any special type of "sociologist-critic." A strange opinion still exists: that there are critics with a sociological bias, and that there are critics with an aesthetic bias. Social culture of thinking is necessary to all persons and at all times -- even if the object of deliberation is a purely aesthetic issue (the movement of genres, styles, etc). Otherwise even in an article which is interesting in its aesthetic-formal observations, the vital foundation of artistic search will not be felt -- as was the case, for example, with an article by Kh. Sadykov entitled "Capabilities of Genre" (PROSTOR, No 9, 1982). A refined-bombastic article by I. Rodnyanskaya on a certain new wave in contemporary Russian lyric

poetry rises to the heights of abstract aestheticism ("Presentiments and Memory," NOVYY MIR, No 10, 1982) -- an article grounded on manifest and not even very concealed subjectivism. This article also contains interesting particular observations, but the important, fundamental issue of the link between contemporary lyric poetry and contemporary life for some reason is intricately reduced to "catching vague bits of information and voices which are simultaneously heard both from the past and from the future, amassing above the Earth, which is nurturing something within itself." It seems to the critic that the poets in which he is interested occupy the position of catching some "already incarnate and not yet incarnate" reality, a position in which "there is something of pondering, hypothesizing, guessing." Fortunately this is not the case with those poets about which I. Podnyanskaya writes. It is unfortunate that it is precisely the critic who has engaged in such subjectivistic "hypothesizing"!

Activation of journal criticism, broadening and deepening of its influence on the literary process.... This depends in large measure on purposeful work by our literary monthlies. It depends on their ability to work consistently, to pursue "their line," which flows into the broad, free, precisely oriented channel of genuinely party-minded ideological literary-artistic criticism activity.

The party has always kept an eye on its development, its tasks and concerns, considering its tasks and concerns to be socially important. That is also the case today as well....

3024

CSO: 1800/789

NATIONAL

CHANGING GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RUSSIAN FAMILY NAMES REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY YAZYKOZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 83 (signed to press 25 February 1983) pp 90-101 carries a 9,000-word article titled "The Geography of Russian Family Names" by V. A. Nikonov. The article discusses the distribution of Russian names in urban and rural areas of the RSFSR and is based on archival materials, telephone directories, and historical publications.

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CSO: 1800/1058

BIOGRAPHIC DETAILS ON SOVIET JOURNALIST V. OVCHINNIKOV

[Editorial Report] Moscow OKTYABR' in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 10 February 1983) pp 140-166 carries a 27,000-word article titled "Journalists" by Yuriy Zhukov. Among the writers discussed is V. Ovchinnikov, about whom additional details are provided concerning his literary style and foreign assignments.

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CSO: 1800/1066

ANATOLIY RYBAKOV'S FICTION ASSESSED, PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OKTYABR' in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 10 February 1983) pp 192-198 carries a 7,000-word article titled "More Than a Profession: Man, Work and Time in the Works of Anatoliy Rybakov" by Yuriy Boldyrev. The article reviews the fiction of the author of the novel "Heavy Sands" (1978) and praises both that work and his other writings.

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CSO: 1800/1067



#### RECENT NOVELS BY SIBERIAN WRITERS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 3, Mar 83 (signed to press 23 February 1983) pp 240-258 carries a 19,000-word article titled "The Life of the People" by A. Ovcharenko. The article reviews a series of recent novels by prominent Siberian Russian novelists.

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CSO: 1800/1071

#### DAGESTANI OBKOM SECRETARY ON PARTY AUTHORITY

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 83 p 2 carries a 1,350-word article titled "On What Does Authority Depend?" by V. Korobeynikov, secretary of the Dagestani Oblast party committee. The article analyzes the various foundations of party authority.

CSO: 1800/1096

#### KIEV OBKOM SECRETARY ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 10 Feb 83 p 2 carries a 1,300-word article titled "And the Word Became Visible" by L. Pavlenko, secretary of the Kiev Oblast party committee. The article presents problems standing in the way of successful ideological work.

CSO: 1800/1097

#### ARTICLE EXAMINES PROBLEMS WITH USING PERSONAL AD TO FIND HUSBAND

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Apr 83 p 14 carries a 1,600-word article titled "The Suitor" by E. Laskina. The article reports the complaints of a woman who used personal ads to find a husband, only to discover that the man had deceived her and other women so as to obtain a residency permit. In a commentary to the item the paper stresses that, despite the unfortunate abuse of personal ads by this man, the publication of such announcements is a praiseworthy endeavor and has led to the creation of a number of happy families.

CSO: 1800/1101



#### KOMSOMOL MEMBER'S PARTICIPATION IN BAPTISM CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 26 Feb 83 p 4 carries an 1,800-word article titled "Have You Renounced Satan?" by O. Tonkikh. The article complains that "a 'fashion' has been created, more to the point, a tolerance of religious rites." The article criticizes a Komsomol mother who agreed to be a participant in a baptismal ceremony and reminded readers that membership in the Komsomol and attendance at religious rites are incompatible.

CSO: 1800/1103

#### ROLE OF RELIGION IN RUSSIAN HISTORY MUST NOT BE OVERSTATED

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Feb 83 p 3 carries a 750-word review of V. A. Zots' "Atheism, Culture, Religion" (In Russian: Moscow: Politizdat, 1982) by I. Grigulevich. According to the reviewer, the book discusses "the question of the place and role of Orthodoxy in the history of the development of cultural values from the position of a Marxist-dialectical theory of knowledge." According to the reviewer, the book argues that Orthodoxy's contributions to Russian culture are overvalued and cannot be seen "as the single source and bearer of the spiritual culture of our ancestors."

CSO: 1800/1107

#### KHANTI WOMAN ESCAPES TRADITION, BECOMES DOCTOR

[Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 12 Feb 83 page 4 carries a 360-word article titled "From the Tribe of the Khanti" by A. Rozhnov. The article reports the story of Lena Sagandukova, a Khanti, who left the traditional culture of her people in favor of a medical education and her eventual return to her native region as the first Khanti medical doctor.

CSO: 1800/1109

#### ZAPOROZHYE CONFERENCE ON LABOR DISCIPLINE DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 24 March 1983) pages 75-82 carries a 3,500-word article titled "A Proposed Plan--The Training of Socialist Labor Discipline" by V. Vovk and V. Surov. The article details the topics discussed and proposals suggested at a Zaporozhye conference on labor discipline.

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#### NEW WORK ON LENIN AND LABOR DISCIPLINE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 24 March 1983) pages 135-139 carries a 2,000-word review of V. I. Nosach's and E. A. Kotelenets' "V. I. Lenin and the Formation of Socialist Labor Discipline" (in Russian: Moscow: Politizdat, 1982) by V. Mandrykin. According to the reviewer, the book traces the history of Lenin's ideas on labor discipline and their implementation in the early days of the Soviet state.

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#### OBKOM SECRETARY ON PARTY ENCOURAGEMENT FOR INNOVATION

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 5, Mar 83 (signed to press 22 February 1983) pages 14-20 carries a 5,600-word article titled "A Feeling for the New--An Inalienable Quality of the Contemporary Leader" by V. Mysnichenko, first secretary of the Kharkov Oblast party committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. Mysnichenko argues that party leaders must be sensitive toward and encourage innovations in all parts of the economy in order to meet plan goals.

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## REGIONAL

### SHEVARNADZE ON REPUBLIC CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Apr 83 pp 1-3

[Report by E. A. Shevarnadze, nonvoting member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party at the 30 March 1983 meeting of Georgian SSR party and economic activists: "The Present Situation and Steps to Increase the Production, Expand the Assortment, and Improve the Quality of Consumer Goods in Light of the Challenges Posed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Work on behalf of human beings, for their good — this is a program demand of the CPSU which has been consistently embodied in the resolutions of all recent party congresses, plenums of the Central Committee, and other directive documents. The challenge of increasing the production of consumer goods by every means, broadening their assortment, and improving the quality of output for the people is in the mainstream of this task.

Alongside the Food Program being implemented in our country, the production of high-quality consumer goods is an essential condition for satisfying the vitally important wants of Soviet people.

The November 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee focused serious attention on this problem. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, in his statement at the Plenum, particularly emphasized that the plan for 1983 gives more attention to increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods. He formulated the principal directions to solving this very important economic and sociopolitical problem.

It is a problem of fundamental importance for our republic.

On the one hand, sectors such as light and food industry, which produce large volumes of consumer goods, play a significant part in our economy. They account for 61.2 percent of all industrial production.

On the other hand, if we consider that the essence of social progress generally is improving people's living conditions, then the activity of every sector of social production should ultimately be subordinated to this goal.

Finally, satisfying consumer demand significantly influences the general condition of the economy and stimulates further growth in the productivity of public labor. This is an issue everywhere.

Thus, expanding the production of consumer goods should be considered a key part of work to insure a high rate of socioeconomic development in the republic.

This is not the first year that we have undertaken purposeful efforts. We have touched on this issue to one degree or another at the congresses and essentially at all plenums of the Central Committee and meetings of party and economic activists. This has produced some results. Certain experience has been accumulated, and a number of interesting, useful initiatives have appeared.

Nonetheless, we feel a critical need to summarize and interpret what has been done and look deeply into current trends and processes in order to work out a harmonious system for managing this entire, intricate, multilevel job. That is why the present meeting of republic party and economic activists has been devoted in full to the problem of consumer goods.

Our comrades have not come to the meeting with empty hands. Activists had a good opportunity to familiarize themselves with the work of a number of enterprises that produce consumer goods, and to visit the Exhibition of Achievements of the Republic Economy, where all the most valuable and progressive innovations are gathered for display. We have received solid suggestion that, in our view, deserve fixed attention. This is what we propose to discuss today.

## I

Consumer goods are a sphere where results are better viewed over a relatively long time segment. So since 1970, consumer goods production in the republic has more than doubled. If we take 1965 for the starting point, growth is even more impressive: almost 3.5 times.

Significant progress is also observed in a breakdown by individual sectors. The production of consumer goods has doubled in light industry in the last 10 years, for example. It has also risen confidently in food and local industry, at electrical power enterprises, in the chemical and petrochemical sectors, in machine building, and so on.

The consumer goods produced by the industry of our republic last year were worth 3.5 billion rubles.

Many ministries and departments follow the systems approach to increasing consumer goods production.

For example, light industry has changed radically in recent years with the launching of the Khashuri textile and habadashery factory, the Tbilisi fashionable footwear factory, the Kutaisi Gelati Garment Production Association, the Zugdidi porcelain plant, the Gldanskaya knitted underwear factory in Tbilisi, and the Tskhinvali knitted underwear factory. A general reconstruction and re-equipping project was completed at the Tbilisi Sovetskaya Gruziya Worsted Cloth Combine. Twenty thousand units of industrial equipment were replaced. They system of

branches was greatly expanded. The growth rate of production volume in the 10th Five-Year Plan was 25.6 percent higher than the USSR average.

The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry is doing a great deal of work. It has established an industrial esthetics council which includes qualified specialists from the Academy of Arts, Ministry of Trade, State Committee for Standards, State Committee for Prices, and other organizations.

The Ministry of Forestry, which plans to increase the production of consumption goods by 1.3 times and almost double the assortment in the first three years of the five-year plan, has undertaken this work in an interesting way.

Instructive experience has also been accumulated in a number of other organizations and at some large USSR-subordinate enterprises. It is very noteworthy that USSR-subordinate enterprises located in the republic are now producing more than 40 items, for the most part complex home appliances. They have begun manufacturing colored televisions, small electronic table clocks, and the like. Stereo tape recorders for automobiles, color-music adapters, and other articles are in the incorporation stage.

Overall this has enabled the republic to outline a faster growth rate in production of consumer goods for the remainder of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Nonetheless, this problem continues to concern us deeply because the demand of the working people for many goods is still not being met well and the available goods do not meet requirements for volume, quality, and assortment.

There are various reasons for this, of course. One factor is the broadening desires of the people and, certainly, our greater physical capacities for satisfying them. The intensive development of the republic's productive forces and growth in wages, especially with the introduction of progressive forms of material incentive, generate numerous different problems whose solutions cannot be put off.

In this matter we need a concrete starting point, a precise criterion, and in our opinion, in the present phase this should be the indicator of supplying goods to match the growing monetary income of the population. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has observed, the rise in wages cannot lead to a real improvement in material well-being if we do not provide good, needed products and if the service sphere works feebly.

Unfortunately, this is precisely where the situation in the republic is unsatisfactory.

Thus, the volume of personal monetary income in the republic has almost doubled since 1972. The average annual growth rate among the urban population was five percent, while for the rural population it was almost 12 percent. Unquestionably, such a trend should be viewed as positive overall.

Nonetheless, in just the first two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan the volume of unrealized personal monetary income almost reached the level of the entire 10th



Five-Year Plan. The proportion of income for which goods were not available last year exceeded 13 percent. According to figures from the Georgian SSR Central Statistical Administration, monetary expenditures by citizens of the republic outside the boundaries of the republic are constantly growing.

That is why it is so critical to manage all these processes and insure a comprehensive approach to solving the problems that are arising. It is extremely important here to see that growth in personal monetary income is always accompanied by an increase in expenditures, that is, that solvent demand is always covered by an appropriate volume of goods and services. This is a fundamental requirement.

The Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party formed the republic commission on prospects for development of consumer goods production, headed by secretary of the Central Committee Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishveli, to conduct this work in a systematic manner, on a more solid basis.

The rights and functional duties of the commission will be clarified in the process of its practical activity, of course, for this is fundamentally new business. But there is no doubt that it should keep an eye on all prospective issues of planning, production, and distribution of industrially produced consumer goods in the republic and construction of new facilities and branches. Moreover, it should monitor the introduction of progressive types of output, promote stronger ties between science and production, accelerated scientific-technical progress, and the like.

To have a clear eye for the future is one of our main reserves today for meeting the demand for consumer goods more fully.

## II.

The republic commission and other bodies should concentrate attention on expanding the production of consumer goods by every means.

The first thing is to use existing production capacities better. For example, in cotton fabric production of the republic Ministry of Light Industry, industrial spinning equipment is used at just 55 percent capacity to date, whereas the average for the country is almost 83 percent. A comparison of these indicators in weaving shows 51.8 and 87.6 percent, while in silk weaving the figures are 76.2 and 86.3 percent, in wool spinning they are 62.8 and 79.4 percent, and in the production of carpets and carpet goods the figures are 78 and 86.7 percent.

By attaining the average USSR level for use of production capacities, enterprises of the sector produced could add goods worth 150 million rubles.

The situation is no better in other sectors. For example, at enterprises of local industry capacities for production of plastic articles are only 62.6 percent used, while capacities for paint and lacquers are 30.2 percent used, for rubber footwear — 42 percent, for synthetic soft leather — 45.5 percent, and so on.

When the subject is reserves for increasing the production of consumer goods, as the November Plenum of the Central Committee emphasized, this demand also concerns enterprises of heavy and defense industry. But in the republic their capacities are being used particularly unsatisfactorily in this respect.

At the Batumi Bytmash Plant the level of use of capacities for production of cultural-domestic goods is not more than 19.3 percent, while at the Elva Science-Production Association it is 66.7 percent, at the Tbilisi Toolmaking Plant it is 64 percent, and so on.

The proportion of consumer goods in the total volume of production of machine building and metalworking industry dropped to 8.8 percent in 1980. In ferrous metallurgy it was just 0.03 percent. Existing reserves are being unsatisfactorily used at enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Machine Tool Industry, and other sectors.

At the present time one-third of the enterprises in the republic do not produce consumption goods. This applies to organizations of the Ministry of Fertilizer, the USSR ministries of Transportation Construction and Land Improvement and Water Management, the Georgian SSR Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work, the Cruzgornokhimprom [Georgian Mine Chemical Industry] and Vtorchermet [Recycled Ferrous Metals] production associations, and others.

Our comrades at the republic Gosplan have made the following calculation. If the proportion of consumer goods produced at enterprises which basically produce Group A output were raised to 10 percent, and such norms do exist, it would be possible to receive about 150 million rubles more of output.

Another criterion is volume of consumer goods production per ruble of the wages fund. Specifically, we have posed the task of, at a minimum, evening out these indicators. Nonetheless, now and then the ratio becomes very unsatisfactory. For example, at the Rustavi Crane Building Plant they produced only 26.1 kopecks of consumer goods per ruble of wages, while at the Elektrovozostroitel' [Electrical Locomotive Building] Association it was 11.4 kopecks, at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant it was 2.4 kopecks, at the Rustavi Chemical Fiber Plant it was 17.5 kopecks, and at the Batumi Electrical Machine Plant it was a very meager figure, about 0.03 kopeck.

Imagine what would happen if the wages of the directors of these enterprises, comrades A. I. Siradze, Z. D. Chivadze, O. N. Suladze, I. M. Grdzeliidze, and P. V. Kaloiani, were figured on the basis of these indicators; they would in essence be left without pay.

We must remind our economic managers that the production of consumer goods is not only an extremely important business, but also a profitable one. Where managers take a business-like approach to this matter they are able to use raw and processed materials more fully and secure production growth without increasing material expenditures. Last year alone the ministries, departments, industrial associations, and enterprises of the republic produced almost 20 million rubles worth of consumer goods using recycled raw material resources.

Nonetheless, most such resources are still not being fully used. This refers to the waste products of metallurgical production, light industry, and others. We cannot accept the fact that the wood processing enterprises of the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production are producing very few goods from wood by-products. But these resources can be successfully used to make children's blocks, kitchen articles, and other items in great demand with the population.

It seems useful to us to assign Gosplan, Gossnab, and other economic bodies of the republic to make a special, detailed study of the question of the use of recycled raw materials in consumer goods production.

Given the limited availability of many types of material-technical resources it is important to devote special attention to the major reserve of using local raw materials. Here the decisive word belongs to local industry.

There have been positive changes in recent years in this very important, for the republic, sector (it accounts for about 17.7 percent of the cultural-domestic and household goods produced in our republic). In the 10th Five-Year Plan the volume of industrial production of the Ministry of Local Industry rose 2.4 times. Nonetheless, its capabilities for fuller satisfaction of consumer demand and using local resources are plainly not being realized adequately.

Recently the republic Gosplan together with the ministry worked out proposals for development of the sector until 1990. Specifically, they planned accelerated development of the production of building materials, wood processing, and metal-working and a sharp increase in the production of simple cultural-domestic and household goods whose production is not planned in a centralized manner. It is local industry that is expected to eliminate regional shortages of particular articles and to compensate for flaws in centralized planning.

Plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan envision more than doubling the production of output from local raw materials and waste products. This is to be done chiefly by increasing the efficiency of use of mineral waters, construction facing materials, "bazha" [possibly "alm"] lime, bamboo, "lyufa" [possibly a variety of gourd], and so on.

Since the subject of local mineral resources has been raised, it should also be noted that the republic has real capacities for exporting some of them and increasing our currency receipts. Above all I have in mind the production of nonore and non-metallic ore raw materials. Last year foreign specialists inspected several quarries for natural facing stone and were interested in the Saliyetskoye marble deposit, the Bolnisi tuff, and the Utslevskoye diabase deposit.

The Ministry of Forestry also has certain opportunities to produce goods that are competitive in the international market. Above all these would be articles made of valuable types of wood which are in great demand abroad. To do this, of course, the ministry must receive help in the form of appropriate equipment. Generally, as comrades have reported, if a certain number of machine tools and some processed materials were allocated the Ministry of Forestry would have

proper conditions to increase the production of consumer goods, which has already been raised to several million rubles, by 50 percent. The republic Gosplan should give the sector active help in solving this problem.

Other nonindustrial ministries and departments also have rich reserves for increasing the production of consumer goods. For example, the enterprises of Tsekavshiri could produce more than 40 articles from recycled raw materials. Reaching the average level of domestic services in the USSR for custom-made clothing, footwear, furniture, and knitted goods would make it possible to produce about 14 million rubles more of consumer goods.

Major opportunities for increasing the production of consumer goods are opening up in the republic in connection with the formation, in the rayons, of agro-industrial associations that have centralized funds at their disposal. Agricultural organizations today already produce output worth 120-130 million rubles, including consumption goods. I think that as we develop this work we should go further and establish within the system of the State Committee for Agricultural Production a special industrial production association. One of its functions would be to organize the production of consumer goods.

The main task is to use local raw material and labor resources efficiently, especially in the offseason for agricultural jobs. This is very important both for the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and for increasing the industrial potential of the republic as a whole. It is important to skillfully organize cooperation of rayon agroindustrial associations with local industry and large enterprises, including USSR-subordinate enterprises.

A great deal here depends on the involvement of enterprise managers. Serious attention should be given, and this is not the first time we have said this, to the experience of Mayakovskiy Rayon where the kolkhozes and sovkhoses organized the manufacture of several assembly components on agreement with large enterprises. We have unlimited opportunities for broader application of this practice, above all in the production of consumer goods.

Overall, according to calculations by Gosplan, just by making maximum use of existing production capacities and bringing waste products and recycled raw and processed materials into production more fully, republic industry today could increase the production of consumer goods by about 220 million rubles. That is what kind of reserves we have!

The republic commission must see that the republic Gosplan and Gossnab, the ministries and departments, and the USSR-subordinate enterprises take maximum account of these reserves when working out the draft economic plan for the next year and then insure that USSR agencies allocate the appropriate resources.

At the same time, we must also show greater concern for increasing existing capacities and reconstruction and technical re-equipping of the enterprises and shops that produce goods for the people. Sometimes we do not work hard enough to expand specialized capacities for production of consumption goods at existing enterprises. For example, the question of building an appropriate wing at the Elektrosvarka Plant took eight years to decide. The launching of new capacities to produce paint and lacquers and products in aerosol packaging is



being held up at the Gruzbytkhim [Georgian Domestic Chemistry] Association. Some enterprises of the defense sectors, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and others have solid potential for building capacities to produce consumer goods.

The approach taken by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and minister Nikolay Nikiforovich Tarasov deserves attention. He has done a great deal to insure a high rate of development of the sector in our republic. Overall this work is going forward consistently.

A contract was recently signed with representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic for reconstruction and technical re-equipping of the Tskhneti Garment Factory which produces children's clothing. The factory will receive the latest types of highly productive imported equipment. The republic ministry of light industry and minister comrade G. P. Gamtseulidze must specially monitor the course of all this work.

The order issued by Comrade N. N. Tarasov in connection with celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Georgian Treaty linking the Georgian people and the great Russian people was very important for consumer goods production. It aims at increasing the work efficiency of light industry enterprises. The question of securing cooperative deliveries from enterprises of the RSFSR, Ukraine, and Armenia occupies a special place in it. It envisions allocating 400 units of highly productive equipment and 44.5 million rubles of capital investment this year and devotes great attention to introducing scientific-technical advances, and so on. The Ministry of Light Industry is not an exception. Comrade V. P. Lein, minister of food industry, Comrade N. T. Kozlov, minister of fruit and vegetable industry, and others have planned similar well-grounded measures for the republic. Twelve orders by USSR ministries have already been issued. We are deeply convinced that this attitude fully meets the demands of our party's Leninist nationality policy.

We must give the most serious attention to developing the initiative of the managers of industrial organizations. A great deal depends on this today.

Thus, USSR-subordinate enterprises often explain their poor work on consumer goods production by objective difficulties and refer to USSR agencies which supposedly are not resolving certain matters, in particular related to the supply of raw and processed materials, and show no involvement in the matter. But in a majority of the cases these excuses do not fit the true situation.

Just a few days ago the Tbilisi Electrical Locomotive Building Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, which produces fewer consumer goods per ruble of wages than any other enterprise in the sector, was sharply criticized at an all-Union meeting in the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry. What can comrade Z. D. Chivadze, director of the Elektrovozostroitel' Association, say to this? Doesn't this show that the problem is not at all with the USSR ministry? For example, with the assistance of the Dmanisskiy Rayon party committee a new building was erected for the association to set up a consumer goods shop. It was expected to employ more than 120 people, which is very important for the rayon. But the association decided to produce other products, and today just six people work in the



shop. And this whole story has been going on for more than three years already. That is, we have here a formalistic solution to the question. Comrades, this is not the state-minded approach; it is complete irresponsibility. And unfortunately, there are many such cases in our republic.

We are dissatisfied with work to expand the production of consumer goods at many large enterprises such as the Kutaisi Automotive Plant, the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov, the Stankostroitel' [Machine Tool Builder] Production Association, and others. We have criticized the managers of these enterprises numerous times. It is high time for comrades T. L. Gendzekhadze, G. V. Kashakshvili, V. Sh. Tordiya, and G. Sh. Dzhikidze to respond properly to this criticism. They can and must produce consumer goods which enhance the prestige and reputation of the republic and correspond to the overall level of production.

It should be noted that satisfying consumer demand also depends greatly on how well we can overcome shortages of particular articles through the efforts of our own industry. For example, there is great demand for enameled dishes and stainless steel knives, forks, and spoons; the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy specializes in their production. This means that the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant could undertake to produce these much needed articles.

Or there is the great demand for more sophisticated, long-lasting household appliances such as electric mixers, coffee makers, and the like. This is the arena for enterprises of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances. It would also be possible to find a form of partnership, for example between the All-Union Scientific Research Planning-Design Institute of Small Electrical Machine Technology (VNIITME), the Agregat Plant, and the Batumi Bytmash Plant for the purpose of incorporating their production.

We already mentioned the Batumi Bytmash Plant in connection with their unsatisfactory use of capacities. But they have proper conditions for incorporating production of such articles as white goods dryers, grain pulverizers, and enameled washing machines. All this would enable the enterprise to raise the level of use of capacities to 85-90 percent in the near future.

Our republic has good traditions for making musical instruments. These products enjoy great demand and we have truly unique raw materials: some species of resonant wood are in enormous demand on the world market. But for some reason the Ministry of Local Industry's musical and keyboard instrument factory just cannot turn the corner to insure high quality products. This is also a question of the republic's prestige, and we must show greater concern for solving it.

Therefore I emphasize once again that we must give enterprising people every encouragement, stimulate our designers and scientists, and direct their creative energies to solving the problem of consumer goods.

Science is a great force and it can almost always find a concrete application. Take holography, for example, where we have made major advances on a world scale. It makes it possible to reproduce particular objects, their color and volume, in a unique way. And these properties can be used to create rare images that

correspond to the original, to familiarize people with the unique collections of our museums, and so on. Science offers amazing opportunities, and we are not really using them. Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of Local Industry are not, unfortunately, showing initiative.

It is important to approach matters creatively. It seems to us that it is precisely the business-like and involved approach of USSR and republic agencies that should be the main foundation for further increasing the production of consumer goods.

Participants in the meeting of activists have received proposals from republic Gosplan according to which a total of about 800 million rubles worth of additional consumer goods is to be produced in the five-year plan. We can already familiarize ourselves with models of articles that are in demand with the population by visiting the Exhibition of the Achievements of the Economy of the Georgian SSR. Considering the reserves which we have discussed, the Gosplan proposals are fully realistic and we must in principle make them the foundation of all our subsequent work.

### III.

To insure a good final result the goods that have been produced must be gotten to the consumer in the best way. That is why the republic commission and other agencies should take charge of the questions of coordinating production with the sale of consumer goods.

Any trouble in this complex mechanism leads to the occurrence of shortages. For example, the demand for consumer goods, especially cultural-domestic and household goods, could be met much better if contract obligations were rigorously observed. In 1982 alone the Ministry of Light Industry failed to deliver more than 68 million rubles worth of goods under contract obligations to the trade system. For the Ministry of Local Industry the corresponding shortfall was 17 million rubles, while for the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry it was 1.5 million rubles, and for USSR-subordinate enterprises it was 2 million rubles.

The point is that under the situation that exists today the manufacturers have too much freedom of action. Most of the specifications to contracts indicate very general figures and do not consider many important technical-economic and consumer characteristics of the products. Furthermore, even the list of articles in production plans is sometimes not detailed. For example, the knitted goods industry stipulates only the basic types of goods, what raw materials they are made of, and for what age and sex they are planned. This enables enterprises to fulfill the plan for volume by changes within assortment groups.

But year after year the orders of trade organizations for all kinds of fabrics, for garments, knitted goods, stockings and socks, footwear, cultural-domestic and household goods, and the like are not satisfied. Serious problems have arisen with buying calico, satin, all types of white goods, winter clothes for children, toys, headgear, domestic chemicals, thread, ballpoint pen refills, sanitary engineering articles, many types of garden tools, and paint and lacquer. Unfortunately, this list could go on much further.

And one of the reasons is that the enterprises continue to be cut off from the most important person, the buyer. Under this system the managers of supplier organizations are unable to learn about consumer interests, except when they themselves go to the store as customers.

We understand, of course, that the production of a few technically complex goods which require unique raw materials involves some difficulties. But when we do not have an adequate supply of, for example, garden tools (hatchets, hose, spades, and sometimes even nails), objective factors cannot be given as a justification. There simply are not any; it is our own poor management.

But why does the situation arise? Who studies the demand for these goods? Who determines the volume of production and gives the corresponding orders to industry? When you begin to look into it you become convinced that these people take a careless, I would say irresponsible, attitude toward their service duties, and neither trade nor the enterprises show the proper concern. But these questions can be decided even without the participation of republic agencies. Most of them are within the competence of local organizations.

Long-term contracts for the five-year period with a distribution of goods in a group assortment by years have now been concluded between specialized wholesale depots of the republic Ministry of Trade and industrial suppliers in conformity with the decision of USSR directive agencies. But even in this case the manufacturers keep a certain freedom of action.

I think that the republic Gosplan and Ministry of Finance together with the Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Trade should, as an experiment, work out a system of plan indicators and forms of material incentive which permits a better dovetailing of the interests and objectives of industry and trade.

In this we must be stricter with certain industrial enterprises who simply ignore fulfillment of assignments to produce consumer goods. In Khashuri last year they simply did not start producing two types of cultural-domestic goods. The attitude toward fulfillment of contract obligations at the Stankostoitel' and Gruzvinmash Production Associations, the Elva Science-Production Association, and the Batumi Machine Building Plant is no better. Cases often occur where enterprises, despite all prohibitions, unilaterally withdraw from production articles that the people need. This is how three-shelf and corner bookshelves, metal medicine cabinets, electrical knife sharpeners, and many other articles disappeared from the shelves at the stores.

Why does this happen? Above all it is because we have not yet managed to completely correlate interests of industry and trade and base their mutual relations on a mechanism which would heighten mutual standards, involvement, and accountability. We must increase the accountability of manufacturers in their relations with partners, possibly even sometimes penalizing them not with fines but rather by requiring them to fully compensate for losses.

We have serious complaints against the trade organizations who exercise little influence over industry and are not sufficiently demanding as to compliance with assortment requirements and operational incorporation of new goods that the public wants.

Another aspect of the occurrence of a shortage is unsatisfactory study of the market situation and shortcomings in planning the orders submitted by trade organizations. Unsatisfactory study of demand created the prerequisites for the occurrence of local, so to speak regional, shortages of a number of articles whose production has nothing to do with restrictions on raw material supplies. More likely this is a question of poor commercial work by industrial enterprises and trade organizations.

Add to this our still unsatisfactory maneuvering with existing commodity resources. Here we have complete confusion. Analysis shows us that even with existing commodity resources consumer demand could be much better satisfied if we organized skillful distribution of these resources by regions and sectorial systems.

The decisive word here belongs to the Ministry of Trade as the highest and most authoritative body in questions of supplying consumer goods to the population. A great deal depends on the active and creative position of the ministry, but it is precisely in its work that many shortcomings occur and the style of this work is completely inappropriate to the demands being made. Furthermore, to work with enterprises and use the levers that stimulate an increase in production volume and improvement in product quality, the Ministry of Trade selected the simplest and easiest way, but an improper one: it simply refuses those goods that are not in demand. This is an incorrect position, a flawed style. But in recent times we have become accustomed to it.

The responsibility for this unquestionably lies on the executives of the ministry, above all the minister Comrade G. L. Koblianidze, who simply was unable to reorganize in the necessary manner. The board of directors and all executives of this agency must give serious thought to radical improvement of the work of the ministry, make the Ministry of Trade a truly competent coordinating agency in the republic, and increase its business-like participation in solving all the problems of producing and selling consumer goods.

Meeting public demand for consumer goods in the necessary assortment, quantity, and quality depends greatly on a well-founded determination of the volume of retail commodity turnover and paid services. Failure to balance monetary income and personal expenditures properly creates the preconditions for the occurrence of unrealized income in the stage of ratification of plan assignments. In turn, unrealistic, arbitrary determination of the volume of commodity turnover predetermines that the plan assignments of industry, agriculture, construction, and other sectors will not be balanced.

Analogous problems arise in a territorial breakdown of particular cities, rayons, and even populated points. Therefore we need to improve the regional planning of retail trade. This was discussed during meetings with rayon and city leaders. Now we must get to work. Trade turnover by regions today is determined by mechanically adding up the plans of the various trade systems. The volume of personal monitoring income is not precisely determined here. This work is done for the republic as a whole, of course, but in practice we have not been able to produce a commodity turnover plan which fully corresponds to the buying power of the population. The balances and demand somehow are still not interconnected.



But really, there is no need to be surprised. After all, year after year the volume of retail trade turnover is determined before the balance of monetary income is compiled, and the gap that arises later is made up by so-called supplementary assignments for commodity turnover. This is a very questionable practice, especially if you consider that the supplementary assignments are not covered by essential commodity resources and essentially no one is accountable for their fulfillment.

Finally, one very important aspect of eliminating shortages is constantly replenishing commodity resources. The market resources of the republic calculated per capita of population for the principal commodity groups lag significantly behind the USSR level. The situation is particularly critical with supply of fabrics, sewn goods, clothing, white goods, footwear, and the like. For example, we consumed only 66.7 percent of all types of fabrics, and only 61.9 percent of the silk fabrics. And this is considering the republic's resort business, which draws up to 10 million visitors each year.

The situation is made more complicated by the fact that during the process of forming commodity resources the need for faster growth of such resources in the Georgian SSR compared to other republics which have a high level of market resources per capita is not taken adequately into account.

Of course, this is a major error. And it has brought about a situation where planning and trade organizations for years have not given this problem the degree of attention which it deserves. This mistaken practice has been taking shape, I would even say, for dozens of years. People figured about like this: if more goods are allocated than last year, it means that things are fine. But can we permit such a primitive, flippant approach? As the result of constantly increasing industrial and economic potential in the republic in recent years we now have a higher growth rate of personal monetary income than other regions. Naturally, commodities available for this income should grow accordingly with an increase in the resources of consumer goods allocated. But this is not happening, and this means that work on substantiating orders and vindicating resources plainly lacks depth, analytic quality, and if you like, principle.

#### IV.

Based on what has been said above, the republic commission and other agencies should provide better guidance for work to improve management, planning, and the economic mechanism in the production of consumer goods.

It is obvious that we must emphasize here that the republic commission of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party should not duplicate the activity of the working group which is now functioning in the Council of Ministers under the leadership of Comrade N. A. Chitanav. The comrades in the Council of Ministers continue to be responsible for solving many operational problems such as insuring rhythmic material-technical supply to enterprises, fulfillment of assignments and socialist obligations, compliance with requirements made for the assortment and quality of consumer goods, improving service in the trade sphere, and so on.



The jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers working groups should also include operational management of the commissions on consumer goods which are to be formed in each city and rayon and headed by the executive committee chairmen of local Soviets of Peoples Deputies.

The formation of the republic commission in no way relieves the republic Gosplan of all responsibility for scientifically substantiated planning and management of consumer goods production, seeking out reserves for growth in their production, and insuring a balance between personal income and expenditures. It is time for all the divisions and services of Gosplan to fundamentally restructure their attitude toward this important state business.

The subdivision we formed some time ago in the division of republic industry is no longer able to handle the solutions to all these problems. Therefore, we must think about organizing a division for a composite consumer goods plan in the central apparatus of Gosplan in order to insure better coordination of the efforts of all management levels and to support the activities of the republic ministries and departments and USSR-subordinate enterprises.

It would also be correct, in our view, to put one of the deputy chairmen of the republic Gosplan in charge of managing all divisions involved in the planning and production of industrial consumption goods, the USSR-subordinate enterprises operating in this area, and also divisions engaged in trade and domestic service to the population. This would make it possible to interrelate the activity of all the structural subdivisions of Gosplan more precisely and permit an optimal balancing of personal monetary income and expenditures.

Our financial and bank-credit agencies, educational agencies, and other departments and organizations should be actively involved in this business. A broad field of activity for them is opening up. Thus, according to the systems that now exist profit from the sale of consumer goods manufactured using production waste products remains largely at the disposal of the enterprises themselves and must be used to expand the production of consumer goods and for material incentive to working people. The job of the financial agencies is to keep strict track of correct use of this powerful financial-economic mechanism. We must also direct the resources of the local budgets of rayons and cities more creatively into increasing consumer goods production.

Increase in the production of consumer goods and in state budget income depends significantly on the system of prices for these goods. Considerable work has been done in the republic in this area. The price mechanism is being more and more used to stimulate quality, updating, and expanding the assortment of consumer goods.

Nonetheless, the changes are still insignificant. Analysis shows that by growth rate, volume of production, and broadening of the assortment of such goods the Georgian SSR is among the last of all the Union republics and lags behind Latvia, for example, by 2.8 times, Lithuania by 2.4 times, Estonia by 1.7 times, and Moldavia by 2.1 times. In Armenia the proportion of goods of improved quality in the total volume of production of consumer goods is more than 20 percent, while in our republic it is not more than 7.4 percent.

This testifies to serious problems and shortcomings and illustrates the need for urgent steps to increase the production of consumer goods of improved quality. This requirement applies above all to the ministries of Light Industry, Timber, Paper and Pulp, and Wood Processing Industry, and Construction Materials Industry, other departments, and the USSR-subordinate enterprises. We must admit right out that so far no one in the republic has worked seriously on this problem. No one has gone into it thoroughly and tried to manage it.

It is time to use the price mechanism more flexibly and much more boldly to expand and update the assortment of articles which are outstanding for the novelty and originality of the models and fashions, have improved finishing and range of colors, are more reliable, and reflect the latest styles. Style is a serious matter and we must take it seriously. The practice of employing contract prices for wholesale batches of goods and especially fashionable articles deserves greater attention. This enables goods to reach the counters as quickly as possible.

Nonetheless, it frequently happens that the samples of goods submitted to the State Committee for Prices are as different from what later appears on the counters in our stores as the sky is from the earth. Such cases have occurred at the Kutaisi Garment Association imeni S. M. Kirov (director Comrade G. A. Shengeliya), the Tbilisi Amirani Garment Factory (director Comrade L. K. Gvadhaya), the Tbilisi Fancy Leather Goods Factory (director Comrade T. N. Ninuna), and at other enterprises.

In these cases the State Committee removes the price supplements confirmed earlier for improved quality. But it would appear that in some cases it would also be proper to propose to remove the corresponding managers from their jobs. After all, this is direct deception and a concealed form of false reporting.

The question of price formation, comrades, is a very complex one. Prices should be flexible and correspond to social and necessary expenditures and the requirements of the law of value. If this is not done everyone loses, the enterprises, the trade system, and the customers.

For example, the Kutaisi Furniture Combine produces sets of furniture which correspond completely to the most elegant consumer tastes. But they have prices which are really inaccessible to an absolute majority of the population. These prices are not suggested by economic laws, management profit, or even simple common sense. Who benefits from such price formation? In order to buy such a set of furniture costing 12,000 rubles the average working person would have to save money for six years and not spend it for anything else.

This is just one example of many. The State Committee for Prices, the Ministry of Finance, the Georgian Office of Gosbank, the Central Statistical Administration, and the corresponding scientific research institutes should analyze the prices set for certain goods on a more solid, scientific basis, determine the economic and social consequences of mistakes made in this work, and submit sound proposals to the highest levels which manage questions of price formation.

The price mechanism is also supposed to have an inverse influence in cases where the enterprise produces output that is in very limited demand or not wanted

at all by the population. According to figures from a one-time inventory on 1 October 1982 unsalable and slow-selling goods in the republic's retail trade system were appraised at 60 million rubles and amounted to 5.9 percent of the total volume of nonfood goods whereas the average figure for the country as a whole is not more than 3.2 percent. The Ministry of Trade and board of directors of Tsekavshiri should give special attention to this trend.

For example, there are problems with the quality of footwear being produced, and this is not the first time we have talked about it. Last year alone footwear enterprises received about 900 complaints from trade organizations. As a result of this almost 500,000 pairs of footwear were transferred to lower grades and returned for fixing and more than 2 million rubles in fines was paid.

This situation cannot be tolerated, comrades. We talked about this at the last plenum of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party. I think the time has come for the bureau of the Central Committee together with the USSR Ministry of Light Industry to hold a special discussion of the situation in the footwear industry and outline steps for technical re-equipping, raising the sophistication of production at our enterprises, broadening the assortment, and above all improving the quality of the products produced. We know that the USSR ministry itself also has an interest in this.

The comprehensive output quality control system which has been introduced at many enterprises must be better oriented to the final results. Why not try to include the requirements of trade and an indicator of sale of the output in the trade network as evaluation criteria in the system? After all, this is a comprehensive system and therefore it should encompass the entire process from production to sale of the output. This will make it more complete.

Mutually advantageous partnership between trade and production can be a significant reserve for improving product quality and updating the assortment. We are confident that we will receive proposals from Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and other interested ministries and departments in the very near future.

In this connection a few comments suggest themselves concerning our clothing and footwear "houses of models." There is no question that they do a great deal of useful work. Nonetheless, it seems to us proper for the houses of models to become a kind of middleman between industry and trade, to actively enter into partnerships with them and also with domestic service enterprises. And the main thing is for them to supervise how particular models are introduced into production. That is, we should intensify the organizing functions of our houses of models.

Advertising plays an important part in shaping consumer demand. It is a powerful management lever and we plainly underestimate all of its potential. Advertising here has been neglected in the full sense of the word. Anybody who wants to works on advertising and they do whatever they like, so as a result neither the form nor the content of advertising meets even the most minimal contemporary standards. No one has seriously studied what should be advertised and how. Our newspapers, television, and radio are hardly involved in this work at all.

Advertising should educate the consumer and orient him in the enormous stream of good and needed things, but sometimes we achieve exactly the opposite effect: we frighten away the customer. As for the appearance of articles produced in the republic, it is beneath any criticism. Yet a correctly advertised and well packaged commodity is already half of the sale.

I think that we should raise the level of work on these problems. We have solid organizations within the Gruztorgreklama [Georgian SSR Trade Advertising] Association, and a special bulletin is published. The Academy of Arts, the Tbilisi branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Esthetics, the artistic combine, and other organizations can be actively involved in this work.

In short, we must do everything possible so that the working people of the republic can buy any commodity they need, a good-quality product that pleases the eye, without unnecessary trouble.

We must manage the production of consumer goods on a regional scale better. At the November Plenum of the Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov stated directly that local party and Soviet bodies should be deeply involved in the production of consumer goods. The situation where the question of producing various simple articles is practically decided at USSR Gosplan was recognized as unjustified.

The executive committees of our city and rayon Soviets of Peoples Deputies are still far from making full use of the rights and capabilities they have been given with respect to increasing the production of consumer goods. But the solvent demand of population when broken down by particular regions is not even being met as well as for the republic as a whole. For example, more than 40-50 percent of the personal monetary income in Telavskiy, Khobskiy, Chkhorotskuskii, Kazbegskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Akhmetskiy, and a number of other rayons remains unspent.

The leaders of the rayons and cities cited some figures during meetings in the Central Committee. For example, in Kobuletskiy Rayon the volume of unspent income reached 50 million rubles, while in Makharadzveskiy Rayon it was 60 million rubles. The situation is roughly the same in Gardzhaanskiy and certain other rayons where we buy large amounts of citrus fruits, grapes, other fruits, and the like from the population. This is labor income and we must think seriously about how it can be spent. This is an important political and social question.

At the present time every rayon in our republic has its own food program. The time has certainly come to try a similar program for consumer goods in a few rayons. Let this be the first specific assignment of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party and our republic commission.

In recent times we have often referred to the Poti experiment in connection with various issues. This is not surprising because our comrades in Poti are succeeding, by intensifying regional aspects of managing economic and social development of the city, in comprehensively solving all problems, including the problem of consumer goods.



The territorial-intersectorial association they set up has been very helpful in identifying additional reserves for increasing consumer goods production. One of the working principles in Poti is to have a "city without waste." After implementing a system to identify and classify production waste and study consumer demand, the enterprises recommended 26 types of goods that were scarce in the city for incorporation in production. The Poti comrades plan to incorporate the production of 16 new types of articles this year.

The republic Gosplan and Gossnab are giving them skilled assistance. Thus, by a joint decision of the city party committee and Gossnab plans were adopted for construction of a multisectorial combine in Poti to process waste products and produce consumer goods. This is a promising affair and we support it in every way. A combine to produce tea concentrate and cool drinks is being built with association capital and shops to produce wallpaper and mosaic tiles have been launched. A number of facilities to produce building materials are being built in neighboring rayons with share participation by the association. Also on share principles an intersectorial enterprise is being built to produce industrial equipment designated chiefly for the production of new types of consumer goods. So, here they are both expanding and specializing.

Last year the enterprises of Poti produced consumer goods worth more than 19 million rubles, marking respectable growth in a short period of time. At the same time the Poti comrades did not make any particular problems for republic agencies. Almost all questions were decided by personnel of the executive committee of the city Soviet under the leadership of the city party committee.

Following a similar idea a territorial-intersectorial association is being formed in Zavodskiy Rayon of Tbilisi for coordination of comprehensive planning, special management, and trade. Together with the Gosplan Computing Center they will, for example, encode the passports of the enterprises, which makes it possible to identify free production capacities which can be used to produce consumer goods.

The Tbilisi city committee of the party together with the Tbilisi city executive committee has developed some interesting proposals. Within the framework of an economic experiment to improve the management of socioeconomic development of the republic's capital they are planning fuller use of the potential opportunities to expand the production of consumer goods, once again on the basis of loading unused production capacities and recycling raw materials and production waste.

Unfortunately, all executive committees are not following this example. Certain leaders of local agencies still have not comprehended that it is very profitable to produce consumer goods. In the last two years local budgets have received more than 860 million rubles in the form of turnover tax and payments out of profit from consumer goods sold.

The enterprises too have certain advantages. Newly organized enterprises that produce consumer goods from local raw materials and waste products are given two years shelter from the turnover tax, and production associations and organizations can be granted credit beyond the ceiling of state capital investment for conducting highly efficient measures to produce new products and raise the quality of articles now being produced, as well as for expanding the production of consumer goods and improving domestic services to the population. And if even under



these conditions certain economic managers are passive, local Soviets simply must take action with them. The rayon and city party committees must also make appropriate evaluations of such cases.

## V.

The problem of consumer goods is a very diverse and multifaceted one. Sometimes it goes far beyond the framework of industry and trade, touches the cultural and spiritual values of society, and demands the attention of many agencies and organizations.

For example, it is closely linked to resurrecting the traditions of the original folk artisans and craftsmen who are enormously important in social esthetic terms. Since ancient times every corner of Georgia has been famous for articles made by gifted self-taught artists who have created various artistic objects from local raw materials and embodied all the beauty and wealth of their native region and the character of their people in them. Therefore, we consider the universal resurrection of traditional folk craft to be both an important economic problem and a major social task.

A great deal is already being done to accomplish this. Production sections of folk crafts are functioning successfully today in Akhmeta, Khulo, Signakhi, Kazbegi, Tianeti, Tsalka, Dmanisi, and other mountainous and foothill regions of the republic. The production of many types of artistic articles which are traditional for particular regions and sell very well both within the country and abroad has been restored. Suffice it to observe that in the 10th Five-Year Plan alone the production of such artistic articles almost tripled, reaching a value of 17 million rubles in 1980.

But there are also omissions. Therefore, the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party recently acknowledged as completely inadequate the work of the Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of Culture, Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, and the corresponding divisions of Gosplan for development of the production of such artistic articles.

Neither can we be satisfied with the work of the local Soviets to identify and restore traditional folk crafts in particular regions. But they are the ones who are expected to coordinate the efforts of all interested ministries, departments, and organizations in the local areas and to guide the creative endeavor of folk artisans. These criticisms are addressed above all to the local Soviets of Marnul'skiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Terzhol'skiy, Bolnisskiy, Adigenskiy, and certain other rayons who have no folk crafts at all.

Practically every region has proper conditions for organizing the production and delivery of wooden kitchenware, woven baskets, articles made of clay and straw, and other consumption goods that are made chiefly with local raw and processed materials and are in demand.

In this case, of course, republic agencies, Gosplan, and Gossnab must give the ministries and departments, local Soviets, and enterprises and organizations constant help with motor vehicles, equipment, and various devices necessary to organize the labor of folk craftsmen.

We must also do everything possible to insure a high artistic level in the articles produced and to preserve their esthetic uniqueness.

The secretariat of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party has commissioned the republic Gosplan together with the Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of Culture, State Committee for Agricultural Production, and Academy of Arts to study the possibilities for further development of artistic crafts in the republic. We must see that this program is submitted to directive agencies promptly.

There are also other consumer goods that demand special attention. For example, we believe that the Ministry of Education should play a more active part in the production of toys. This is a serious matter. A good toy is one form of expanding a child's ideas about the world around.

Or take the sphere of books and the book trade. The book is a powerful ideological weapon. It indoctrinates people and shapes their world view. But the level of some of our publications, both with respect to quality of publishing and to content, is sometimes very low. There are also many violations in the sphere of the book trade. We expect that the republic State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and other interested organizations will take decisive steps to correct the situation.

In our concern for expanding the production of consumer goods by every means and improving trade in them, we must remember that any system of management, even the most streamlined one, can be effective only when each working person feels accountable for his assigned work and demonstrates activism and consciousness, in short, where there is high performance discipline.

This kind of discipline is especially essential in production of consumer goods and trade in them. After all, this sphere is very closely associated with monetary circulation. We must exclude any offenses, thefts, transactions without receipts, false reports, and the like. We cannot permit our initiatives and experiments to be used by unconscientious people, fast dealers, petty thieves, and crooks. But there is reason for such fear; we have grounds for alarm.

The statistics on offenses show that some kind of violation is discovered at every other service sphere facility inspected, and cases of direct deception, giving false weight, and stealing socialist property occur at every third site. There are cases of selling consumer goods that were not recorded by or stolen from industrial enterprises. Last year dozens of cases of theft were discovered in the systems of the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Food Industry, Ministry of Local Industry, Tsekavashiri, and elsewhere.

But you cannot correct the situation simply by identifying such facts. It is necessary to carry out a program of effective preventive measures and close off the channels of theft. Departmental monitoring and auditing services have a paramount role in this work, together with republic administrative and monitoring agencies.

At the same time, the standards expected of all economic managers and of the labor collective themselves are growing as never before. We must create a situation

where offenses and abuses are not tolerated and see that model order is instituted in all management sectors. Ideological work should be strengthened by every means, especially at trade and domestic service enterprises, and primary party organizations should become more active.

That is why we put the question this way: on the one hand, we unquestionably must do everything possible to develop all useful initiatives and give scope to creative initiative. This should be done everywhere and in all things, but especially in the production of consumer goods where bold economic initiative is needed. But on the other hand, our struggle against all manifestations of fast dealing, various machinations, and offenses against the laws of socialist production should become even more purposeful, severe, and uncompromising. We announce one more time: fast dealing ["delyachestvo"] has nothing in common with socialist enterprise or socialist initiative, which are directed to the benefit of society and above all pursue public interests, the interests of raising the level of well-being of our working people.

We have said and we say that we stand for initiative and encourage broad thinking. At the same time we have warned and we warn that we will step up the fight against all violations of the law, manifestations of private enterprise psychology, and negative phenomena even further.

We are firmly convinced that all the working people support this opinion. The working people of our republic supported the decisions of the November Plenum of the Party Central Committee with respect to strengthening party, state, and labor discipline whole-heartedly and responded with concrete initiatives to the party appeal to wage an uncompromising struggle against any violations of the norms and laws of our socialist society. This is because such an approach is in the fundamental interests of every honest person, of every conscientious worker. Every citizen has an interest in high social discipline! Under conditions of high discipline society can produce more material goods and distribute them more thoroughly.

The better we work the better we will live, comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized. And this formula is reflected with particular graphicness in the production of consumer goods. The more good products we produce for the people, the better the living conditions of Soviet people will be!

Permit me, comrades, to express my confidence that the present meeting of party economic activists will be a new phase in meeting this important economic and sociopolitical challenge and will promote a further increase in the republic's contribution to raising the level of material well-being of the entire Soviet people.

## REGIONAL

### PARTY OFFICIALS IN GEORGIA PUNISHED FOR DISCIPLINARY FAILURES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Feb 83 p 2

[Article, published under the heading "Party Affairs, Science," by Simon Gaprindashvili, organizational department chief, Chiatura City Committee, Georgian Communist Party: "The Communist and Party Discipline: Common Party Rules for All"]

[Text] It was noted at a meeting of party-economic activists held in January of this year that the fate of our republic economic and social growth plans is determined at the enterprises, in the shops, brigades, and at each work station. And organization and initiative in their implementation are needed everywhere. And essential for this, as was pointed out at the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, is orderly procedure in all places and in all things. It engenders a chain reaction of unconditional observance of discipline -- plan, financial, production, labor contract, etc. Discipline, organization, and orderly procedure are essential conditions for our movement forward, for our successes. This thought rang out with renewed force during a get-together between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov and Moscow machine tool builders. And it is party members who must strengthen discipline first and foremost, and particularly party discipline.

It is no secret to anybody that Communists and party organizations -- each individually and all of them together -- precisely by virtue of their organized, purposeful work, their conscious and inner-directed discipline, constitute an example in accomplishing many complex socioeconomic tasks advanced by today's realities before workforces both in urban and rural areas. And it is precisely firm party discipline and solid follow-through which determined, in complex mining-geologic conditions, fulfillment in 1982 by the Chiaturmanganers Production Association and, together with it, by the industry of the city of Chiatura as a whole, of state plans and the tough adopted socialist pledges. A high degree of personal responsibility on the part of Communists as well as their exemplary discipline and organization made it possible in April of last year to overcome a natural disaster -- there was a great deal in the papers at the time about the flood -- without major material losses.



The directional thrust by the Communists of the city party organization toward all-out strengthening of discipline in all its manifestations and toward their vanguard role in this area is clearly in evidence in the proceedings of organizational meetings which are presently taking place in primary party organizations, meetings dealing with supporting the initiative of the Tbilisi Aircraft Plant workers. "Exemplary discipline, a high degree of organization, activeness and responsibility on the part of every individual, in all places and in all things!"

This is an objective demand of the times -- to strengthen to an even greater degree, to boost to a qualitatively higher level work pertaining to strengthening discipline. Its importance is also increasing because we still note instances of deviations from Leninist standards of party and government affairs. And we have had many instances of violation of labor, plan, contract, financial, and party discipline. I shall cite just a few.

Payment of membership dues is one of the basic obligations of a Communist as prescribed by the Party Rules, and orderly procedure in this area, just as prompt and timely flow of money into the party treasury, clearly reflects the state of party discipline in any primary party organization. Last year 21 primary party organizations of our city committee delayed in making savings bank deposits of moneys collected. In addition, over a period of many months the party organization secretary at the Itkhvisskaya Secondary School, Raisa Mchedlishvili, received party dues from Communist Ushanga Razmadze without making the corresponding entries on the party membership card, in other words without seeing Razmadze's party card, which Razmadze had in fact lost. How, when, in what manner -- undoubtedly an answer to all these questions would have been found if the secretary had acted in a firm manner and had not displayed lax procedures. In fact, however, when the matter was brought up for party bureau examination, they were forced to make the limited determination: "Lost under undetermined circumstances." And yet the consequences of this incident proved to be quite definite -- additionally directing attention toward numerous violations of party and labor discipline by Razmadze over the course of a number of years during assignment on other workforces, the party city committee bureau expelled him from the CPSU. Party punishment was also imposed on the primary party organization secretary at the Itkhvisskaya Secondary School.

There is not and cannot be "rank" discipline and demandingness, that is, one set of rules for the lower echelon and another for officials. Trifon Rostiashvili, a lathe operator at the Aircraft Plant imeni Dimitrov and member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, stated the case correctly in PRAVDA at the beginning of February: "There should be a single approach to everybody -- workers and authorities, high and minor officials. Who if not a Communist official should serve as an example for others and possess a sense of party-mindedness!" In the not so distant past, forgetting this principle led to serious violations in the distribution of apartment assignments in our city. In this case as well the party city committee was forced to resort to severe party penalties, but the very fact of commission of such a misdeed served as a point of departure for developing a uniform, orderly system in this matter, which is so highly relevant for many people in Uniatura.

Development of conscientious discipline is a lengthy process. It includes numerous forms of ideological-indoctrination and organizational work. These forms are continuously being improved and enriched with acquired experience and know-how. Nevertheless, however, the fact remains that in many primary party organizations indoctrination work continues to be characterized by superficiality and excessive attention to form with detriment to content. This is particularly noticeable in the service industry, where a crass materialistic attitude has taken hold among some party members within the system. It has been necessary to compensate for miscalculations in indoctrination work with measures of a coercive nature -- in 1981-1982 23 officials from the system were expelled from the party for violations of party, state, and financial discipline, and this should definitely alarm us. To achieve a high degree of effectiveness of indoctrinational work in each and every primary party organization is a paramount task for us. We must bring an end to excessive attention to form and superficiality in this work.

How can this be achieved? First of all, by increasing the feeling of responsibility on the part of the primary party organization for each party member. For example, if the approach by the party organization, economic and party officials of the Chiaturmarganstroy Trust to the fate of party member Revaz Grdzeliidze and to observance by him of party standards had been more sensitive and demanding at the first, initial stage of his decline, it would not have been necessary for the primary party organization subsequently to resort to the highest degree of party punishment.

This feeling, a sense of responsibility, should particularly characterize Communists, leaders of their workforces, Communists, who are indoctrinators of worthy replacements to CPSU ranks. There can be no compromises with party conscience and with good citizenship! The party city committee bureau took precisely this position in its approach to evaluation of activities pertaining to growth of CPSU ranks on the part of the secretary of the party organization of the Chiaturshakatostroy Construction Administration, describing these activities with such an unprejudiced term as "formalism" [excessive attention to form with consequent detriment to content]. This is of course the only explanation for the fact that Bezhan Kapanadze, a worker employed by this administration, having become a CPSU probationary member, took absolutely no part in the activities of the party organization, as a result of which he was not accepted to CPSU full membership. Neither the party organization secretary nor his sponsors did anything whatsoever to carry out the requirement imposed on them by the Party Rules. And of course all of them received deserved punishment.

Unquestionably we would have considerably fewer of these deficiencies and all these violations of standards of party conduct and party discipline if primary party organizations and the city's party agencies devoted greater attention to development of criticism. An atmosphere of self-discipline and self-monitoring by party members is created wherever Communists constantly expect objective, comradely, party-minded criticism from their colleagues. But we have not yet achieved such a state of affairs everywhere. It is typical that during the recent report-election campaign only 235 critical comments were made by Communists in the city's party organizations, and only 94 of these applied directly to members of the workforce.

Effectiveness of the campaign to strengthen discipline is also influenced by the fact that we still encounter isolated instances of perfunctory preparation for and perfunctory conduct of party meetings. And what is it if not a violation of party discipline when Communists fail to attend party meetings without a valid reason? But many primary party organizations do not properly treat such occurrences. Lack of demandingness naturally does not help discipline.

Is the city party organization capable of coping with all aspects of the campaign to strengthen discipline? Of course it is. At the present time the party city committee is thoroughly analyzing all violations of socialist discipline which are occurring in our town, directing its efforts and the efforts of the large army of Communists both toward eliminating the objective preconditions for the occurrence of each fact of lack of discipline and disorganization and toward developing in each official, and particularly in each and every Communist, a sense of conscientious discipline. Members of the party commission and officials of the party city committee are acquainting themselves in detail with the situation as regards observance of the demands of the Party Rules, as well as party discipline locally, bearing in mind that the only advantage given to the Communist is the right to stand on the front line in the nationwide campaign to strengthen discipline in every possible way. "We must seek to ensure that discipline constitutes that stimulus which enables us better to reveal and focus into a productive channel the social and creative energy of each and every citizen, ensuring that the interests of the individual and those of society as a whole merge as closely as possible. It should increasingly become transformed from a regulating factor into an organizing factor." These statements were made at the meeting of the workforce at the Tbilisi Aircraft Plant imeni Dimitrov. All the efforts of the Chiatura city party organization are also presently focused toward this objective.

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## REGIONAL

### AMERICANS IMPOSING ANGLO-SAXON CULTURE ON MINORITIES

Alma-Ata IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK  
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[Article by B.M. Suzhikova: "A Critique of Bourgeois Falsifications of the Theory of Interaction of Cultures"]

[Text] Noting the exacerbation of the ideological struggle at the current stage, the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that "for the West it does not amount to a confrontation of ideas. It is activating an entire system of means aimed at undermining the socialist world and at loosening it."<sup>1</sup> Bourgeois ideologists are falsifying the socio-cultural progress of the socialist countries and distorting the real picture of the interaction of the socialist national cultures. "Distorted information and a tendentious illustration of facts, concealment, the half-truth and simply the unpardonable lie--all these are put to use."<sup>2</sup> At the same time, however, bourgeois scholars are building more flexible and refined theories justifying capitalist society and its ethics, culture and morals, making a fetish of the bourgeois way of life and bourgeois cultural values and passing off the interaction of bourgeois national cultures as an eternal law of the development of society's spiritual life. The exposure of such theories is an important and urgent task. The fundamental principles of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the cultural-historical process serve as the methodological basis of the accomplishment of this task.

Interaction of cultures is a most important regularity of the world cultural process. It is inherent in the cultures of all peoples since it is dictated by the social being of people themselves. Historical experience shows that exclusiveness and isolation lead to an impoverishment and decline of culture, whereas vital contact with the cultures of other peoples and the assimilation of spiritual values contribute to the enrichment and further development of national culture. "If we take and for the purpose of analysis separate all the sources of peoples' national development, we cannot fail to discern in the life of the peoples one further source--the development of everything national thanks to the use of the achievements of other nations and nationalities."<sup>3</sup>

The interaction of national cultures is conditioned by the nature of the relations between peoples. This process must be rid of elements of domination and subordination and the counterposing of cultures. The Marxist-Leninist



theory of culture rejects the bourgeois concepts which deduce the cause of the unevenness of the peoples' cultural development from their biological, racial and mental singularities. The theory and practice of socialist building shows that unevenness of cultural development is characteristic only of antagonistic formations. The unevenness of the peoples' economic development and some nations' oppression of others engender spiritual oppression and the unevenness of cultural development. The true development of the national cultures and their fruitful interaction are only possible in a society free of class-antagonistic conflicts.

As distinct from bourgeois theorists, who prove the inferiority of certain cultures, Marxist-Leninist teaching claims that all peoples have the capacity for creating cultural values, but by virtue of the dialectics of the historical process--the unevenness of socioeconomic development as a consequence of objectively evolved historical conditions and the singularities of socioeconomic and political life--not all of them realize this capacity identically, which leads to a dissimilar level of development of cultures.<sup>4</sup>

In an examination and evaluation of different cultures Marxist-Leninist science is guided by an objective, scientific criterion--the dialectical interconnection of the "relative" and the "absolute". "Each national culture is prudent, necessary and justified within its own confines, within the confines of 'its own system of reckoning,' but at the same time the latter is not some absolute criterion of a characterization of a national culture."<sup>5</sup> The scientific theory of culture asserts that all national cultures are links of the world-historical process and a participant in human culture. Each national culture has a relative value, but at the same time is also of absolute--human--worth. National culture, N.Z. Chavchavadze writes, is valuable to the extent that it is somehow part of an absolute value (human culture) and "shines with its light."<sup>6</sup>

The interaction of national cultures should be understood not only as an exchange of spiritual values and the development of cultural relations between nations but also as a process of surmounting the limited nature of the national cultures and their isolation and exclusiveness and as a process of their rapprochement, the formulation of common features and the strengthening therein of uniform human principles. Such interaction of national cultures begins to be manifested only under the conditions of socialism.

Bourgeois scholars, particularly American cultural anthropologists, approach a study of culturological problems from different theoretical standpoints.<sup>7</sup> The representatives of this school claim to explain the mechanisms of contemporary cultural contacts on the basis of a study of the problem of the world cultural-historical process in close connection with ethnography, archaeology, history, linguistics, psychology and biology. The methodological basis of American cultural anthropology is on the one hand the classical, bourgeois philosophy of history or a global historical survey of the development of human culture and, on the other, general anthropology, that is, universal study of man's anthropogenesis and his morphology, the genetic interrelations of the races and the correlation of the ethnic and racial components in the history of society's development.<sup>8</sup> Different and at times mutually exclusive theoretical directions have evolved within the framework of this school.

All modern bourgeois culturological concepts bear to this extent or the other the imprint of the influence of the ideas of G. Hegel, O. Spengler and A. Toybee. Explaining the differences between peoples by dissimilar mentality, Hegel did not admit of the thought even of the possibility of their development and mutual enrichment inasmuch as they are at different levels of the hierarchical ladder of the universal spirit.<sup>9</sup> O. Spengler denied altogether the existence of pan-human cultural values and the existence of "mankind itself" even. The cultures of the peoples are mutually unknowable, he declared.<sup>10</sup> A. Toybee regarded each culture as being enclosed within itself and an unknowable world and asserted that all cultures develop in time in parallel.<sup>11</sup>

Under current conditions these theories are employed by bourgeois culturologists to substantiate cultural nationalism, chauvinism and racism.

Investigation of acculturation has now become a leading field in U.S. culturology. American experts understand by acculturation "the process of the direct cultural contact and interaction of the representatives of two culturally different ethnic groups, a consequence of which is the perception by one people partially or fully of the culture of the other, usually more developed, people."<sup>12</sup>

Studies in acculturation began in the 1930's, when American cultural anthropology displayed an interest in a study of the cultures of peoples which had been enslaved in the course of colonization. This interest was dictated primarily by practical sociopolitical needs which had arisen as a result of the U.S. economic crisis, the crisis of the colonial system and the upsurge of the national liberation movement. Cultural anthropologists themselves explain the revival of interest in the acculturation concept in our time by abstract-humanist goals. Which specific "humanist" goals are American culturologists pursuing?

At the start of its existence the term "acculturation," in the intention of the founders of this concept, R. Redfield, I. Hallowell and M. Herskovits, was absolutely not synonymous with the term "assimilation" and did not contain any hint of a one-sidedness of influence.

The authors of the first program document on acculturation emphasized that this process is of a complex historical character. They understood it as a process of mutual cultural contact between Europeans and the subjugated peoples. They believed that both sides can always learn something from one another.

In the current studies of American culturologists, however, the term "acculturation" is explained as cultural assimilation, when a group of the minority adjusts and adapts to the culture of the white majority. They portray acculturation as backward peoples' passive perception of the values of European culture, while these peoples' culture, on the other hand, is regarded as a target subjected to attack on the part of Western civilization. "When studying ethnic groups, scholars of the white majority ignore their interests and feelings. The minorities learn here that their family relations are pathological and that their culture is in itself the cause of their low status in the U.S. social system," H. Kitano, professor of sociology at the University of California, writes.

Study of the processes of the interaction of cultures requires of the expert a conscientious study of numerous factors on which a change in one culture under the impact of another depends. American culturologists view the process of interaction of cultures through the prism of psychological relations for, according to their concepts, "it is not cultures which come into contact, and it is the mental mechanisms which explain what happens when two cultures collide."<sup>14</sup>

According to M. Herskovits, a people perceives certain values of the culture of the other people by virtue of the fact that the process of the selection of values at a time of cultural interaction is directed and determined by the psychological motives of individuals.<sup>15</sup> The problem of the interaction of two cultures is shifted by the experts to the sphere of the mentality of individuals, and the consequences of acculturation are connected primarily with the psychological factor. Thus the dramatic situation of the North American Indians is explained by American scholars as the result of the "conservative way of thinking" of the Indians, who cannot accept the whites' way of thinking, and not as the result of the territorial, economic and cultural expansion of U.S. capitalism. They believe that they just have to find a method of the Indians' mental reorganization, and the results of acculturation will be successful.

In the works on acculturation psychologism has also become a precondition of the incorrect view of the correlation of the internal and external factor in the development of cultures. Thus, according to M. Herskovits, borrowings are the true mechanism of cultural changes. The cultural changes which have occurred as a consequence of borrowings--"diffusion"--prove to be responsible for considerably more in all individual cultures than may be explained by the inventiveness of each given people."<sup>16</sup> External influences are the sole factor of progress, and the cultural process itself is a consequence of a composition of the forces of different cultures. According to the disciples of diffusion theories, the development of the cultures of different peoples is the result of borrowings without any connection of these borrowings with the internal requirements of the development of culture.

Under the conditions of cultural contacts borrowings are inevitable. But it is precisely the internal development of a culture which prepares the soil for borrowing. It is the material living conditions which determine not only the need for the interaction of one culture with another but also what will be borrowed and also the further fate of the borrowings. Marxist literature emphasizes that the interaction of cultures and the transfer of spiritual values from one environment to another, irrespective of the degree of homogeneousness of these environments, is a type of mediated reflection of people's social experience. For this reason the assimilation of spiritual values, including those transferred from other national cultures, is of a creative nature. Both internal and external factors are aspects of uniform socio-cultural progress.

Borrowed values exert a positive influence on the development of culture only when they correspond to the requirements and interests of the perceiver-people and become a part of the national, being refracted via their requirements and interests. Marxism emphasizes that the dependence of the nature of the borrowing

in the sphere of culture on the peoples' social existence is a most important regularity of its development.<sup>17</sup>

In studying the processes of acculturation American scholars encounter the phenomenon of distinctiveness being preserved for a long time in suppressed cultures. Thus I. Hallowell explains the reasons for this psychological resistance to cultural change by the fact that the "from childhood these peoples acquire an unconscious direction in life, which determines their endeavor to preserve the traditional forms of culture."<sup>18</sup> American culturologists reduce the distinctiveness of a culture to backwardness, which they, in turn, explain by "mental inferiority" as a singularity of the national character.

Marxist literature proves that the culture of each people possesses not only common features but distinctive ones also. The singularities of material production and the historical process, the geographical environment in which a given people live, singularities of national mentality, national language--all this is reflected in a people's spiritual life, constituting their specific features and distinctive singularities.

The existence of distinctive, original values distinct from what has been achieved by other cultures contributes to the creative, fruitful cultural interaction of the peoples, whereas standardization and the depersonalization of national cultures exclude the mutual enrichment of peoples and reduce the process of interaction of the cultures to mere contact. Bourgeois theorists regard the nationally specific in cultures as an obsolete, conservative phenomenon separating the cultures from one another and making their interaction more difficult. The universalization and standardization of cultures is an unfailing law of our time, bourgeois culturologists assert, and acculturation leading to integration is contributing to these processes. The question is: to what kind of integration?

American culturologists propose the renunciation of the national in the name of the general, implying by general American bourgeois cultural values. This proposal is being disseminated to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, to whom bourgeois scholars are endeavoring to prove the need for the renunciation of national culture by virtue of its "well-known backwardness and passiveness," in favor of the American way of life. This, for example, is how the American futurologists H. Kahn and B. Bruce-Biggs see the near future of our planet: "As a whole, by 1985 the peoples of the world will have become closer to one another in culture than ever before inasmuch as they will have been 'Americanized'."<sup>19</sup>

Studies in which the ideas of racism are dragged in in concealed form frequently appear in works on the acculturation of the United States' national minorities. Currently a most prevalent variety of racism is psychoracism. The supporters of this ideology continue to develop the racist proposition of the "inferiority" of one and the "superiority" of another people, employing as arguments on this occasion not biological but culturological terminology. They claim that the "culture models," "mental frame of mind" and "character structure" of different peoples are of different value. Some peoples allegedly have a more accomplished culture model, others a less accomplished model. They are incapable of changing the existing model since "man passes



on his culture in the same way as his genes."<sup>20</sup> the psychoracists assert. "Culture is the sphere where peoples demonstrate their cultural superiority or cultural inferiority," they claim.<sup>21</sup>

In studies on the acculturation of the national and racial minorities of the United States the "lowest" culture of the minorities is counterposed to the "highest" Anglo-Saxon culture, which is described as a "promising, independent and modern culture." The cultures of the national minorities, on the other hand, are characterized by "'fatalism', dependence and traditionalism. They are without prospects and oriented toward the present day."<sup>22</sup> Allegiance to their own "traditional" culture, American culturologists believe, is the reason for the low social position of the national and racial minorities in society.

Thus studying the acculturation of the Mexicans, American culturologists reach the conclusion of the Mexicans' incapacity for becoming a part of the American political system by virtue of the orientation of their mentality. In their opinion, the mentality of the Mexicans, as of people of "oriental race," is "oriented" toward crime, murder, aggressiveness and hostility. Furthermore, they claim, a national trait of the Mexicans' character is indolence, which is the cause of their incapacity for the creation of fitting spiritual values.<sup>23</sup>

Studying the acculturation of Afro-Americans, the culturologists explain the reason for their unequal position in the United States not by the imperfection of the social system but by their personal group "shortcomings". In 82 percent of the works on the negro problem in the United States published in six issues of the journal PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS for 1970 the question is posed such as to change not the unequal conditions but the attitude of the negroes themselves toward these conditions.

It is perfectly obvious that American culturologists are engaged in substituting psychobiological regularities for social regularities.

Proving the lack of historical prospects of cultural development among certain peoples and speculating on the stability of certain cultural-historical conditions, American culturologists are formulating the proposition of the existence of "promising," "creative" cultures and "unpromising," "uncreative" cultures, which are condemned to perform the role merely of imitators and passive consumers. Counterposing the national cultures thus, bourgeois theorists propagandize the ideas of man's cultural disconnectedness.

They declare that the mere fact of cultural contacts is a source of conflict between peoples and races. The "difference sickness" is inherent in people, and for this reason prejudice with respect to the representatives of other nations and races owing to the differences in cultures instinctively arise in the majority of people--this is the basic proposition of the acculturation concepts.

The conclusion suggests itself from the above-mentioned basic propositions of the bourgeois theory of interaction of cultures that in elaborating acculturation concepts bourgeois scholars are pursuing by no means "abstract-humanist" goals. These concepts are subordinated to a single goal--the

contrasting and division of the cultures. As a counterweight to the theories of the American culturologists, the Marxist-Leninist theory of culture sees it as its task to find points of contact of cultures and inevitable mutual relations and influences for the sake of the rapprochement of the peoples.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. "Material of the 26th CPSU Congress," Moscow, 1981, p 9.
2. CPSU Central Committee decree of 26 April 1979 "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education," Moscow, 1979, p 6.
3. M.I. Kulichenko, "Socioeconomic Bases of the Interaction of National Cultures Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism" in the book "Inter-Nation Relations and the Interaction of the Cultures of the USSR Peoples," Tallinn, 1978, p 80.
4. See S.N. Artanovskiy, "Man's Historical Unity and the Mutual Influence of Cultures," Leningrad, 1967, p 72.
5. O.N. Damenia, "Culture and Its National Forms," VOPROSY FILOSOFII No 6, 1981, p 117.
6. See N.Z. Chavchavadze, "Culture and Values" in the book "Culture in the Light of Philosophy," Tbilisi, 1979, p 64.
7. In our literature the problems of bourgeois cultural anthropology are examined in the works of V.M. Bakht, S.N. Artanovskiy, O.N. Sobol', Yu.P. Averkiyeva, Sh.A. Bogina, Yu.V. Bromley, N.A. Butinov, Ye.M. Shtaerman and others.
8. See, for example, Yu.P. Averkiyeva, "Ethnography and Cultural Anthropology in the West," SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA No 5, 1971, p 9.
9. See Hegel, "Works," Moscow, 1936, vol 3, p 63.
10. See O. Spengler, "Decline of Europe," Moscow, Prague, 1923, vol 1, p 19.
11. See Yu.N. Semenov, "A. Toybee's Social Philosophy: Critical Outline," Moscow, 1980, pp 97-108.
12. Quoted from S.A. Tokarev, "History of Foreign Ethnography," Moscow, 1978, p 284.
13. H.H.L. Kitano, "Race Relations," New York, 1974, p 67 (our translation--B.S.).
14. M. Herskovits, "Acculturation in the Americas," Chicago, 1952, pp 53-54. Quoted from S.N. Artanovskiy, "Concerning Criticism of the 'Functionalism' and 'Acculturation' Concepts," VOPROSY FILOSOFII No 1, 1964, p 121.

15. M. Herskovits, "Man and His Works," New York, 1949, p 439. Quoted from V.M. Bakht, "The Problem of Acculturation in Contemporary U.S. Ethnographic Literature" in the book "Contemporary American Ethnography," Moscow, 1963, p 209.
16. M. Herskovits, "Acculturation in the Americas," p 438. Quoted from O.N. Sobol', "Critique of the Philosophical Concepts of American 'Cultural Anthropology'," Kiev, 1978, p 42.
17. See A.I. Golovnev, "Problem of the Unity and National Multififormity of Socialist Culture," author's abstract of thesis for doctor of philosophy, Minsk, 1972, p 42.
18. J. Honigman, "The Personality in Culture," New York, 1967, p 27. Quoted from O.N. Sobol', Op. cit., p 78.
19. Quoted from Yu.A. Malov, "You Should Be Wearing a Happy Smile," Moscow, 1981, p 4.
20. S. Steinberg, "The Ethnic Myth. Race, Ethnicity and Class in America," New York, 1981, p 80 (here and henceforward our translation--B.S.).
21. R. Breton, J. Armstrong, L. Kennedy, "The Social Impact of Changes in Population Size and Consumption," Ottawa, 1974, p 22.
22. R.S. Bryce-Laporte, "Sourcebook on the New Immigration. Implication for the United States and the International Community," New Jersey, Transaction Books, 1980, p 380.
23. A. Dworkin, R. Dworkin, "The Minority Report," New York, 1976, p 40.

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### LOCAL OFFICIALS NEGLECT KIRGHIZ NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 Feb 83 p 3

[Article, published under the heading "Problems and Opinions: Advice and Life," by A. Yarkov, director of the republic methods office for preservation of historic sites: "Preserving the Heritage of the Past"]

[Excerpts] Following adoption in 1977 of the Kirghiz SSR Law on Preservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Landmarks, preservation-law, scientific research, publicity and restoration activities were stepped up appreciably in this republic. Many executive committees of local soviets, the Ministry of Culture, the Republic Voluntary Society for Preservation of Historic Sites, as well as other governmental and public organizations have substantially improved monitoring of the preservation and restoration of monuments of antiquity. Decrees issued on this matter by the Talas Oblast Executive Committee, the Naukatskiy Rayon Executive Committee, and the Cholpon-Ata City Executive Committee played a role in this regard. Some soviets formed deputy groups for preservation of historic sites. The Osh City Executive Committee is doing a skillful job of guiding and coordinating the activities of cultural establishments and the public.

One still, however, encounters instances of indifference toward the memory of the past. They are particularly intolerable when indifference is shown toward those who have defended the homeland in battle and who have gained fame in labor. Such instances have been reported in the press. A monument to fallen servicemen in the village of Shalba, Dzhetty-Oguzskiy Rayon, was spruced up following such criticism. At time ~~has~~ passed, the criticism has been forgotten, and the shady monument site has become.... a bus stop.

The situation is even worse as regards preservation of archeological, architectural, and historic sites. Frequently local people know nothing whatsoever about them. Of 11 village soviets surveyed in Issyk-Kul Oblast, only the Kuturginskiy and Taldy-Suyskiy village soviet executive committees in Tyupskiy Rayon are aware of the existence of archeological landmarks in their area. The remainder are quite vague in their awareness. For example, when the question: "What do you know about archeological landmarks in your area?" was asked at the Dzhetty-Oguzskiy village soviet, a vague reply was given. And yet a site of USSR national significance -- the Dzhele-Dyube burial mound -- can be seen from the windows of the village soviet. It is crossed by freshly-cut ditches. If the



people at the village soviet had known about the scientific importance of the mounds, it is hardly likely that they would have permitted ditches to be dug on the site.

Some blame for the fact that the people in the localities are unaware of historic sites as well as the law on preserving historic sites must be borne by the Ministry of Culture, the Academy of Sciences, and the Republic Society for the Preservation of Historic Sites. There are no detailed lists in some rayons, no "Archeological Map" has been published, and little has been done to increase public awareness. Executive committees of local soviets must also be called to account. They rarely take steps against violators. In Chuyskiy Rayon, for example, for a long period of time work was in progress on demolishing the Buddhist site of Ak-Beshim. It was only after scholars from Moscow made an appeal that measures were taken to halt these activities, and yet the executive committee was well aware of the scientific importance of these sites.

We could continue our list of examples of apt use of historic sites. There are also many examples to the contrary, however. There are beautiful old wooden structures in Issyk-Kul Oblast: mosques, dwellings, little churches, and mills. But no effort is being made for their preservation. In Przhevalsk, for example, a church building is being used as a sports school. If several structures were to be transported from the rayons to the oblast seat, a fine museum and preservation site could be established.

Republic Gosstroy could do a great deal toward preserving and rehabilitating old structures. There are old structures of historical interest in many villages. But when master plans and detailed site layouts are prepared, they are not coordinated with the Ministry of Culture.

There should also be some changes in the system of governmental historic site preservation agencies in this republic. The methods office of the Ministry of Culture handles recording and preparing documentation on historical and cultural monuments, that is, an organization which lacks the necessary powers and authority. Would it not be better to redesignate it an inspectorate for historical preservation? This would not require an increase in staff size. It is necessary only to give its people broader authorities.

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### PAPER STOPS, NO ONE APPEARS TO CARE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 83 p 3

[Correspondent V. Prokushev report: "The Paper Was Not Published..."]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk Kray--the brick building of the Birilyusskiy Rayon newspaper NOVYY PUT' and the printing house is located in a picturesque corner of the community: on the bank of the Chulym, surrounded by a pine forest. The very atmosphere here induces a creative mood, as it were. For this reason the group of journalists and printers from Krasnoyarsk were reluctant to believe that they had been sent here... to fill the breach. But when the emissaries entered the building, their mood quickly changed. It gave off a breath of neglect, the printing machinery was covered by a film of dust and bottles shone greenishly on the window sills and in a corner of the editor's office.

All this had begun when one linotype setter left and another retired. There was no one to compose the paper. Editor V. Bykovskiy telephoned the kray publishing houses and printing industry department a couple of times, first aid was not promised, and he left it at that. Left without work, the printer packed into his bag the blanks he had produced, abused the client in order to extract some money and... came back no more. For just over a month the pressmen of the rayon editorial office received their wages punctually. Approximately 30 issues of the rayon paper NOVYY PUT' failed to appear at the height of the last harvesting period. This was discovered by chance... in Krasnoyarsk.

Taking their local colleagues, who had grown unaccustomed to editorial matters, with them, the journalists sent from the kray center hurriedly dispersed themselves around the kolkhozes for information, while the leaders of the group called at the Birilyusskiy Raykom. First Secretary N. Vorontsova was not there. The conversation was begun with A. Burshin, the secretary in charge of ideological work.

"Why did you not report to me that the newspaper had not appeared for so long?" Aleksandr Fedorovich burst out with sincere anger and banged the table with his fist.

This exclamation by the secretary actually explained the entire cause of the exceptional incident in Krasnoyarsk Kray's newspaper practice. The newspaper simply interested no one in the raykom. There had been no communication with the editor and the employees for months here, they barely read their own newspaper....

The situation has now been rectified, of course. The affairs of the editorial office were discussed in the raykom bureau, and the editor was replaced. But the Birilyusskiy incident, although rare of its type, forces us to reflect.

How was it possible that a newspaper did not appear for more than a month and that this was not even noticed in the raykom? After all, a newspaper is for a raykom not only an informant on the state of affairs but also a dependable assistant in all undertakings and the organizer of the masses, and through it the party committee pursues its policy in political, ideological and economic work. In Birilyusy, however, a different practice had evidently evolved, one, frankly speaking, contrary to Lenin's standards of party life, where the party committee had granted its press organ the freedom to drift with the tide, freedom to appear or shut down....Nor the subscribers to nor readers of NOVYY PUT' actually mention or express their indignation at the fact that the paper had ceased to appear. At what low a level must a press organ be run for its disappearance to disturb no one!

A further question arises: the kraykom has a press, television and radio broadcasting department. Why were its employees so late in sounding the alarm?

When one acquaints oneself with the work of the department, one sees that the comrades have not done very much. Press conferences of kraykom secretaries and krayispolkom leaders have become traditional in the kray. Sessions of the kraykom propaganda and agitation department examine questions of the raykoms' and go. koms' leadership of their press organs. The press department's workers have held zonal "extraordinary meetings" locally.

The incident in Birilyusy, however, showed that the measures which are implemented are not always effective and that not all categories of party workers, frequently promoted from the ranks of specialists, have been covered by the necessary training and briefings. The kraykom generally drew the conclusions from what happened. The efficacy of the press' articles is now being monitored more attentively and the forms of training the personnel are being improved.

"We have begun to conduct 'rayon newspaper days'," Yu. Avdyukov, chief of the press, television and radio broadcasting department, told us. "This new form of leadership of the press for us affords an opportunity for analyzing all aspects of the newspaper's work and its non-T/O activists in conjunction with this raykom or the other. The kray has more than 60 newspapers. And if the factory newspapers are added, we have more than 100. In addition, a ramified network of television and radio broadcasting operates on the kray's vast territory."

The kraykom bureau recently examined the question of the Uzhurskiy Raykom's leadership of the rayon paper SIBIRSKIY KHLEBOROB. The decree required of all raykoms and parkoms the professional and specific leadership of the press organs without petty tutelage. This is how the majority of party committees operate.

"It happens that we confuse a figure or a name," L. Boletskaya, deputy editor of the joint newspaper ZNAMYA OKTYABRYA, told us. "We take it to heart and,

of course, hold the culprit to account. I know for certain that G. Anisimov, first secretary of the raykom, has spotted an error--he reads the newspaper from start to finish. But there has not been an instance when he has rubbed our noses in it. Although he calls often, and the editor and I call on him almost every day. If we are late with publication, we are held to the strictest account."

When the new raykom building was being handed over, G. Anisimov took pains to assign the editors a wing of the first floor and ordered that a direct telephone link between the offices of the editor and the deputy be installed. The first secretary knows the schedule of the makeup and publication of a newspaper well. At the time of the agricultural campaign there is such a call: "How's the lead column? Is there still space? Leave 100 lines, we will give you a commentary on the report."

From what "bricklets," however, does the entire "block" of the responsibility for the newspaper entrusted to the first secretary by party documents take shape? There is a mass of them in day-to-day routine. It is necessary to provide all the workers with apartments, arrange the transfer of a raykom machine to a suddenly "unseated" editorial office, inquire how things are at home, see that no one is neglecting their studies....

"I consider very correct the requirement that the bureau and first secretary personally direct the newspaper," Gennadiy Anatol'yevich said. "It is necessary to protect the paper against incompetent interference, after all, this is our most mass platform via which party policy is pursued and public opinion is formed."

The first secretary displays particular concern for the efficacy of the paper's articles. A party-economic aktiv meeting was held on this subject. Every month the editorial office submits to the raykom's general department a report on the number and nature of the working people's letters, the newspaper's critical articles and the responses to the criticism. The most inveterate of those who have taken the vow of silence are reminded by the first secretary himself of their duty to answer the newspaper.

None of this means that the first secretary is a one-man manager of the paper. For example, the editorial office's plans are carefully studied prior to their approval in the bureau by all raykom departments, which submit their amendments and proposals.

Unfortunately, such a truly party-minded, benevolent, paternal attitude toward the newspaper is not yet to be encountered everywhere in the kray. We have only to cross the border of Rybinskiy and Uyar'skiy rayons to see an entirely different picture. During our conversation O. Kleshnin, editor of the Uyar'skiy Rayon paper VPERED, looked at his watch and rushed off to the Nikolayevskoye Branch of the Sovkhoz "50 let KPSS". No, not after a story: the milk yields had declined there, and the editor had been "assigned" to the farmstead and is responsible to the raykom for its economic activity. He is obliged to visit the farmstead three times a week.



At the weekly meetings of authorized representatives O. Kleshin was reprimanded not only for the milk yields but also for the slow harvesting of the grain. In the last harvesting period he had been obliged to live for a month in Nikolayevsk, but he disregarded this and missed 2 days, for which he received a good ticking off.

It was certainly worth telling off the editor at that time. But not for the combine idling but for a poor newspaper. Furthermore, the journalists and printers were instructed to pick several hectares of potatoes and turnips and procure 6 tons of hay. The paper could hardly make ends meet and was oriented at that time mainly toward TASS material. But it was not this that disturbed the raykom. The long outmoded system of representatives, which absolves the sovkhos directors and kolkhoz chairmen of responsibility, had been implanted. A leader who is a plenipotentiary for agricultural operations becomes over a long period, as a rule, unplenipotentiary in the affairs of his own organization.

"Yes, the editor should perhaps have been removed from this list," G. Gaponenko, first secretary of the raykom, agrees today.

It would surely also have been worth relieving the editor of part of the social workload. He has enough with his deputy's duties as deputy chairman of a rayispolkom commission. Not to mention the multitude of daily routine questions, for which the editorial office needs constant assistance.

Dozens of kray newspapers could be cited where the situation is the same or almost the same as in Uyar. All this is reflected in the authority of the newspapers and diminishes their role of organizer and propagandist. The fact that of the 62 editors of rayon, city, association and okrug newspapers only 8 are party committee bureau members cannot be considered normal.

As we can see, the kraykom decree on leadership of the mass information and propaganda media has yet to "work" in full. The press organ must not be assigned a secondary auxiliary role in the solution of current business matters---it must be an efficient political organizer of the masses.

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## REGIONAL

### CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIAN, ISLAMIC VALUES SUBJECT OF STORIES BY ADYGEY WRITER

[Editorial Report] Moscow NASH SOVREMENNIK in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 4 Apr 83) pp 114-125 carries an 8,000-word article titled "Wisdom Comes With Years" by Kirimize Zhane. The article consists of two articles by an Adygey writer who traces the conflict between Soviet Russian values and Islamic ones. In one a character describes the conflict in these terms: In Russian culture, he says, birds but not women can be locked up in the home. In Islam, the reverse is true.

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### NOVELIST TRACES PASSING OF TRADITIONAL SOCIETY AMONG PEOPLES OF THE NORTH

[Editorial Report] Moscow NASH SOVREMENNIK in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 4 Apr 83) pp 168-174 carries a 5,000-word article titled "Northern Lights" by Vladimir Vasil'yev. The article reviews the fiction of Nikolay Shundik, who has specialized in studying the transformation of life among the small peoples of the Soviet North. Among his most famous works is "The White Shaman," which won the RSFSR State Prize in 1982.

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### CREATION OF NATIVE INTELLIGENTSIAS IN NON-RUSSIAN REGIONS OF SIBERIA

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 83 (signed to press 23 Mar 83) pp 65-74 carries a 6,000-word article titled "The General and Particular in the Formation of a Socialist Intelligentsia in the National Regions of Siberia" by I. I. Osinskiy. The article describes the educational efforts of the Soviet authorities since the 1920's to create native intelligentsias in these regions and provides extensive statistical information on them.

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